THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.—EIGHT PAGES. NUMBER 2.

OUT OF THE UNION.

South Carolina Secedes Once More.

AFRAID OF NEGRO DOMINATION

The Decree of the United States Court for an Open Election Defied By Tillman, Irby and Their Populist Associates.

Columbia, S. C., May 14.—The leaders of the political party in power, including Tillman and Irby and McLauren and others prominent in the dominant party are gathering here for the purpose of reaching some decision as to what course they shall pursue in the coming election under Judge Goff's recent decision demanding an open ballot.

The Governor to-day issued a proclamation reciting at length the struggles of South Carolina for white supremacy during and after the reconstruction period and asserting, as in accord with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States the doctrines of State sovereignty within the limits prescribed in the Constitution in accordance with Southern interpretation. The proclamation further declared loyalty to and respect for the Constitution and courts of the United States by the people of South Carolina, but says "When the Judges of those courts wantonly invade and trample under foot the recognized rights of our people guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, they have a right to assert themselves and maintain their sovereignty and independence. This they have ever done and will continue to do and will resist with all the means in their power usurpation and tyranny of partisan politicians in high places who disgrace the judicial ermine."

While not desiring, as they have no right to resort to arms to thwart "conspirators who are plotting to overthrow our liberties" the Governor's proclamation recites that in the struggle against it they rely on the sympathy and moral support of good government and States rights throughout the Union. The proclamation denounces the judges who have decided against the registration and election laws and those in high office who support the decision in unmeasured language and concludes as follows: "A crisis confronts us, an issue has been thrust upon us, without our will or consent at a time when peace was hovering over the State. South Carolina is enjoying an area of industrial improvement, factories are being built in greater number than elsewhere in the South. The credit of the State ranks higher than ever in its history, our bonds not being purchaseable at a premium of less than 10 per cent. The march of progress is about to be stopped; the black pall of negro domination hovers over us; we must meet the issue like South Carolinians. There are only two flags, the white and the black. Under which will you enlist? The one, the white, peaceful flag of Anglo-Saxon civilization and progress; or the other, the black flag of the debased and ignorant African with the white traitors, who are seeking to marshal the negroes in order to gain political power? It is fortunate that the issues comes at this time when a constitution is to be made guaranteeing white supremacy, once and forever. The constitutional convention must be controlled by white men, not white men with black hearts, not negroes. The world must be shown that we are capable of governing ourselves and that constitution or no constitution, law or no law, court or no court, the intelligent white men of South Carolina intend to govern her. Let the man who undertakes to lead the ignorant blacks against you suffer as he did in 1876, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. I will not call the Legislature together. They can do nothing. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but under the red tape and technicalities surrounding it, a decision cannot be had in time to affect the election of delegates. It must be a free open fight, I appeal to the sovereign people of South Carolina, the wisest and the safest and purest tribunal, to protect their homes and liberties. They have never failed to respond to duty. The government of the people must and shal be perpetuated and we are ready to lead the fight under the white man's flag."

CROPS AND WEATHER.

Government Reports of the Effect of the Freeze.

Washington, May 14.—Reports as to the condition of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on cultivation and growth of crops were made by the directors of the different State weather services to-day. The report and synopsis telegraphed to Chicago are as follows:

Both the maximum and minimum temperatures of the week have been very unusual, giving marked ranges in all parts of the country, except in Southern Florida, along the immediate gulf coast where they were not unusual. The maximum temperatures reached 90 in the Middle Atlantic States, exceeded 90 over an extensive area from the Ohio valley westward to the Rocky mountains, reaching 100 in Northern Kansas and 110 in Southern Arizona. From Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota eastward over Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, including Indiana, the temperature on the 8th and 9th were the highest ever recorded during the first half of May, and those occuring in the lower lake region, upper Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States on the 13th were the lowest. The line of freezing temperature extends from Western Montana southeastward to Western Nebraska, thence nortaward to Southern North Dakota and thence eastward to the southern portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Northeastern Ohio and Northern Pennsylvania to Western New York, the lowest temperature within the United States being about 10 below freezing over the extreme northern portions of Minnesota and Montana.

Wisconsin Frosts.

Milwaukee, May 14.—Killing frosts, so severe that ice formed in many places and the ground froze, occurred throughout Wisconsin last night, but on the whole the damage appears to be less than might have been expected. In Milwaukee this morning the temperature was 34, or only two degrees above freezing. At Le Crosse it was 36, Green Bay 34 and Marquette 38.

In the extreme northern counties the ground froze and ice formed about one-half an inch thick. The injury to fruit and grain is greatest in the central and northern portions. Grapes and apples are reported killed. Small fruit is greatly gamaged in the southern part of the State, while in the northern portion it is very generally killed.

The reports to the St. Paul railway company state that there was heavy frosts last night, along the Prairie Du Chien, the Mineral point, northern and superior divisions with snow on the northern and southern end of the Superior divisions. The temperature ranged from 30 to 40 degrees.

THE MEADE MATTER.

Secretary Herbert States the Government Side of the Case.

Washington, May 14.—In regard to the case of Rear Admiral Meade, Secretary Herbert late this afternoon gave out to the press a statement of facts. The Secretary said: "The Navy Department addressed a letter to Admiral Meade stating that it desired to know if he was willing to answer whether he had given, or had authorized what purported to be an interview with him published in the New York Tribune, and Admiral Meade replied, acknowledging receipt of the letter but declining to answer the questions."

Referring to other questions of difference between Admiral Meade and the department, Secretary Herbert said: "The facts in relation to the failure of the department to grant Admiral Meade's request to have the Cincinnati ordered to the New York yard instead of the Norfolk yard, are that his vessel was ordered by the department to go to the Norfolk navy yard for some necessary repairs. This was done upon the recommendation of the chief constructor, who desired that work, which is now scarce at both yards, might be equalized between the Norfolk and Brooklyn yards.

Admiral Meade who had selected the Cincinnati for his flag ship during the absence of the New York, was thereupon ordered to hoist his flag upon that vessel upon her arrival at Norfolk in the interim hoisting his flag on the Minneapolis. He afterwards forwarded a second request to the department to have the Cincinnati ordered to New York instead of Norfolk. On the day when this latter request was received, Secretary Herbert was not in the department at any time. Assistant Secretary McAdoo, in charge, did not act upon the request as he did not think it proper to take any action in the matter until the Secretary's return. On the next morning, when Secretary Herbert came to the office, this matter having been brought to his attention, he at once summoned before him the chief constructor and, after conferring with him and Assistant Secretary McAdoo jointly, decided to order the Cincinnati to New York and at once ordered Admiral Ramsay, who was present, to made out orders to intercept the ship at Hampton Roads and order her to New York. He also directed orders to be made out to Admiral Meade notifying him of this change and orders, both to the admiral and to the ship were written and ready to be signed when a letter came in the noon mail from Admiral Meade, asking to be detached from the squadron, which request the Secretary granted.

Secretary Herbert said he had nothing to add in explanation of the above, as it included all information the department had to impart. The sole object of the statement, it is understood, is to show that Admiral Meade has acted impetuously in his dealings with the department, first as stated in asking to be detached because his request for the Cincinnati to come to New York was not promptly granted as he wished, and by implication that he spoke hastily in the interview which caused so much surprise. Te President decided to hold the admiral to account for his utterances and on Saturday last as stated in these dispatches, a letter was sent to the Admiral at his club here, asking if he had authorized the interview. The admiral's reply to this letter was received yesterday, and as he therein declined to incriminate himself, the department was met by the embarrassing situation that it would be unable to prove anything against the admiral if resort were had to court martial proceedings.

To-day when Secretary Herbert went to the cabinet meeting he was closely followed by a messenger bearing a big volume of the naval regulations corrected to date, and other law books relating to courts martial. The entire matter. It was stated, was thoroughly considered at the cabinet meeting and subsequently Secretary Herbert, who had hitherto refused to say anything about the case, announced that he would have a statement of the affair to make at 4 o'clock. From 3 to 5 he was closeted with Admiral Ramsay, Judge Advocate General Lemley and Assistant Secretary McAdoo. For a portion of the time Ensign Niblack, who was Meade's flag lieutenant, while the admiral commanded the squadron, was also present. As a result of this conference, the authorized statement as above given was finally made.

A Victory for General Harrison.

Richmond, Ind., May 14.—The jury in the Morrison will case, on trial since Jan. 14, returned a verdict this afternoon for the plaintiffs, after being out over 90 hours. By this verdict the will of James L. Morrison to an estate valued at $650,000 will be broken and it will be re-divided by the law. The plaintiffs to the suit were James and Bertha Morrison, grandchildren of the testator. The cost of the trial is estimated at $100,000, and the fee paid Gen. Harrison by the plaintiffs is said to have been $15,000. The verdict rendered was based wholly on the unsoundness of Mr. Morrison's mind and the allegations of undue influence was taken into consideration.

Apache Depredations.

Denver, May 14.—Colonel Ward, acting commander of the Department of the Colorado received a telegram at army headquarters late this afternon saying that a band of Indians, 15 in number, are driving off horses and cattle near Clifton, Ari., and committing other depredations.

Captain Pitcher's troop of the First cavalry from Fort Bayard sent out yesterday, is close on their trail. Apache Kid is the leader of the band.

Peter Burnett, ex-Chief Justice of Oregon and First Governor of California, is dying, aged 87 years.

THE FROZEN EAST.

A Blizzard Raging Along the Great Lakes.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DAMAGE

The Grape Crop of New York and Ohio a Total Loss—Many Shipwrecks on the Lakes—Ships and Crews Go Down.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 13.—Western and Northern Michigan was visited by a heavy snow storm to-day and grave fears are felt for fruit as the storm is heaviest through the fruit district. In the city the fall of snow commenced about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and is not as great as is reported from all around, especially from the northern part of the State, where railroad traffic is badly hindered, snow plows having been sent from this city to clear the railroad tracks.

At Mancelon, the snow to a depth of 10 inches is reported at Manton, the same at Traverse City, 10 inches, and from that to six inches at Mackinac. At Old Mission, at Wanta and many of the resorts along the lake shore, cottages had been occupied for the summer, the weather having been unusually warm up to yesterday. The snow is accompanied by a fierce northeast wind.

Ludington reports snow having fallen all day, and to-night the ground is covered several inches deep. The mercury is falling, and a freeze is looked for.

At Fennville a winter blizzard accompanied by snow is raging and fruit growers are alarmed. The mercury at dark stood at zero and was falling slowly. Fennville is the heart of the fruit belt.

DETAILED REPORTS.

Widespread Damage in the Valley of the Ohio River.

Cincinnati, May 13.—To-day was one of the most disagreeable days of the year. When it was not raining a raw, mean wind was blowing from all directions at once. Reports from the country and in Kentucky adjacent show that considerable frost fell last night and that ice formed, though it was not very thick. Advices to the Tribune from a number of places show great damage was done by the nipping frost. Among these reports are the following:

Martin's Ferry, O.—Heavy frost throughout this section; fruit damaged and vegetables ruined.

Maysville, Ky.—Ice an inch thick. Heavy frost. Crops damaged considerably.

Valparaiso, Ind.—Snow fell at intervals to-day and a hard wind blew. Calmer to-night and killing frost expected.

Warren, O.—Fruit crop killed almost entirely by heavy frost. Ice a half inch thick formed last night.

Salem, O.—Ice half inch. Fruit and garden truck ruined. Wheat and corn badly damaged.

Youngstown, O.—The thermometer fell 51 degrees from noon Saturday till the morning. A killing frost last night did great damage.

Vanceburg, Ky.—A cold rain fell all day. Heavy frost last night. Corn badly hurt, and vegetables laid waste.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Much damage done by heavy frost within a radius of 50 miles. Fruit and vegetables badly injured. Wheat and corn hurt. Ice three-quarters of an inch thick formed last night. A cold, raw rain is falling to-night.

$2,000,000.

The Loss By Frost Damage in the New York Grape Belt.

Dunkirk, N. Y., May 13.—Frost ruined the entire grape crop of the Chautauqua grape belt. The loss is at least one and one-half million dollars. That figures the value of last year's crop, and by reason of new acreage coming into bearing the crop this year would have been much larger. The Chautauqua grape belt extends from Erie county, through westward to Erie. The vines were loaded down with blossom buds last evening; today from one end of the belt to the other the vineyards are nothing but blackened ruins and have the appearance of having been visited by fire. There will be no cherries.

Gerry Rickman, the millionaire grape grower and wine manufacturer, says the loss in the belt by reason of the destruction done to the grapes will represent $2,000,000. His loss he estimates at $250,000.

Damage in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., May 13.—Up to the present time the cold weather has done no serious damage to Illinois crops. Reports from various counties in the State show that no frost of consequence has fallen, but every indication is that there will be a heavy frost before morning in Central Illinois. It will doubtless do much damage to fruit, but wheat and corn are considered out of danger. Unless the ground freezes the corn will not be killed, and there is little prospect of this.

The State Board of Agriculture has received information regarding the prospect of crops in almost all the counties to-day, but it is the policy of the department to give out nothing in advance of its regular reports.

In Lacon small vegetables have been killed, but fruit is all right. Little damage is reported from Dwighton from last night's frost, but the temperature to-night indicates a killing frost before to-morrow. Fruit will probably be badly bitten. There has been no damage so far at Woodstock, but it looks to-night as if there will be a severe frost before dawn. At Champaign, Rockford, Decatur and Alton the conditions are the same as at Woodstock. At Mendota and its vicinity fruit was injured by the frost and worse weather expected during the night.

Wrecks on the Lake.

Milwaukee, May 14.—Evidences of a collision and the loss of a vessel with her entire crew was furnished this afternoon through the arrival of the fishing tug Fred Enge at Kenosha. On her return trip from the fishing banks the Enge picked up a plank bearing the name Kate Kelley.

The Kate Kelley is an old timer. She is owned in Chicago and was due there a day and a half ago.

Capt. Lyman of the steamer Nyack, which left Chicago for this port at 2 o'clock this morning, states that when off Kenosha at about 6 o'clock he saw a great deal of wreckage. The captain believes it is wreckage from a steam barge.

There is no doubt that all five of the crew of the unknown schooner which foundered directly off South Milwaukee yesterday afternoon perished. As yet no wreckage has come ashore and nothing can be seen of the sunken vessel.

Chicago, May 14.—The tug Helen started for Kenosha this afternoon to search for the missing schooner Kate Kelley. The tug met the schooner L. M. Mason and towed her into port. The Mason reported sighting no wreckage. The Kate Kelley is said to have carried a crew of six men, captain, mate, cook and three sailors. The captain's name was Hatch, and the mate was Thomas Long. The names of the cook and three sailors could not be learned.

IN WESTERN VICINITY.

More Damage to Fruit From Wind Than Frost.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 14.—Reports from various portions of the fruit belt of Western Michigan are to the effect that more damage was done to the crop by the strong gale than by frost and freezing.

In some sections the wind was so strong as to nearly strip fruit trees of leaves and a large per cent. of the young fruit just setting, particularly is this the case in Ottawa and Allegan counties. In Oceana county it is the opinion of growers that the frost did but a small per cent. of damage to peaches and other tree fruits.

The whole lake shore fruit belt was raked by strong winds and in some parts of Muskegon, Berrien and Van Buren counties much damage was done to breaking down trees and twisting off limbs.

In the upper part of Western Michigan, snow fell to the depth of six to 16 inches, and in some localities, particularly around Elmira, farmers fear for their stock as they are out of hay and snow if it inches deep and the thermometer nearly freezing point.

In the upper peninsula traffic in some localities has been impeded by snow. Throughout all Western Michigan garden truck has suffered the worst and many gardeners will have to replant early sweet corn, beans, etc.

Frost Damage in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—Everything was frozen stiff at and near Galesburg, killing grapes and strawberries. It is feared all kinds of fruit has been injured. Up to yesterday Jacksonville had escaped the killing frost, but it came last night, and everything tender is drooping. Most of the corn will have to be planted again. Many gardens in this city were destroyed and much fruit was killed. There was a killing crop in the temperature last night. Reports of a destructive frost come from Minonk, Princeton, Peoria, Lacon and Maweaqua, including the vicinity of those towns. At Peoria the reports agreed that all the grape crop had gone, and there was a sweeping destruction of garden vegetables.

Moderating in Ohio.

Cincinnati, May 14.—The weather has moderated a little and there seems good ground for hope that there will be no frost to-night. Reports from the truck farms adjacent tell of biting frosts doing much damage to the tender plants. At Wapakoneta, O., much snow fell. At Lima it was raw and cold and similar news comes from many points in the State.

Missouri's Loss.

St. Louis, May 14.—The State Board of Agriculture has received reports of damage to crops by frost in the northeast and north central sections of Missouri of quantities. Signal Officer Frankenfield reports a frost throughout this State last night.

Severe in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., May 14.—There was a severe frost in the northeast part of the State last night doing considerable damage to garden truck, small fruit, and grapes. In some places, among them Davenport, Dubuque and Waukon, oats are reported injured, and even apples and plums damaged.

Another Freeze in Minnesota.

St. Paul, May 14.—Reports indicate that there was another very severe frost last night all over Minnesota and South Dakota. It is feared the damage was even greater than on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights.

Peach and Grape Crop Ruined.

Toledo, O., May 14.—The temperature here to-night is close to the freezing point and there is no doubt that the peach and grape crop in the lake shore districts is utterly ruined. The loss will exceed $50,000.

Nebraska Frost Damage Insignificant.

Omaha, May 14.—The railway headquarters and all other sources of information have been conducting an exhaustive search for damage done by last night's frost and the damage is found to be insignificant.

Much Damage in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, May 13.—Reports received here from all sections of Wisconsin indicate a general frost accompanied in many parts by high wind and snow, reaching in many cases the severity of a blizzard. The freezing weather and snow began in most cases last night, and continued throughout to-day. Early fruit not of the hardy kind, vegetables and much grain have been destroyed by the sudden fall in temperature.

A Steam Yacht Ashore.

St. Joseph, Mich., May 13.—A steam yacht has come ashore about five miles south of here. She is laying on the sandy bottom so far out that the name cannot be made out. A report just brought in says the crew are safe. The seas are washing over her, and she will probably go to pieces. Telegraph communication is cut off with the nearest station. She is described as being about 85 feet long.

Slight Damage in Nebraska.

Omaha, May 13.—Returns from all over the State and Western Iowa show very little damage done by the frost last night. Grain was not at all injured, and fruit and vegetables were only slightly affected.

JACK SMITH.

The Bull Hill Leader Runs His Last Bluff.

FATALLY SHOT BY AN OFFICER

Exciting Times in Camp Last Night—George Pobst, a Companion of Smith, Also Wounded—Was Done in Self Defense.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, May 13.—The notorious "General" Jack Smith, leader of the Bull Hill strikers in their late war, was fatally shot by Marshal Jack Kelly to-day. George Pobst, a well known miner, was also shot and may die.

The shooting took place at Gavin & Tonhey's saloon at Altman, a few minutes after 4 o'clock. Smith is shot just below the heart and Pobst a few inches above it. There is no doubt that Kelly shot Smith, but some claim that the other man was wounded by Deputy Sheriff Benton.

The indirect cause of the trouble dates over several months. Smith has not been working, and the officers have been watching him, which has not made him very friendly towards them. The direct cause of the shooting occurred on Saturday afternoon when Smith deliberately shot off the lock of the Altman town jail and liberated several prisoners. His reason for so doing, he said, was that a particular friend of his was in durance vile and he wanted to release him. When the miners of Altman heard what he had done they were very indignant, and censured the marshal quite severely for for arresting him. Later it was learned that the reason that he had not done so was that directly after Smith had released his friend he left for Victor with him and made that place his headquarters.

As soon as Marshal Kelly heard that Smith was in Victor he went before Justice Mellen and swore out a warrant for his arrest. This was handed over to Officer Lupton for execution this morning. He soon found Smith on the streets and placed him under arrest He had some difficulty in doing this, as Smith made a dive for his revolver, but was not quick enough. Lupton took him before Justice of the Peace Mellen, who eventually released him on bond.

Directly he was released Smith made for Altman, presumably looking for some trouble. That this had good foundation is shown by the fact that as soon as Smith sighted the marshal he opened fire without any word of warning. This was in Gavin & Honhey's saloon. Smith was at the bar and shot at his man as he walked in. The bullets went wide of their aim, however, and the shots were quickly returned with the result that both Smith and Pobst fell.

In the meantime Deputy Sheriff Lupton, thinking there would be trouble on Bull hill, started for that mountain shortly after Smith did. He got there just too late to participate in the shooting, but saw all of it. He states that no one else fired at Pobst or Smith but Kelly, and that he alone is responsible for the wounding of the two men. He says that several shots were fired inside the building, and two or three outside, and that the marshal fired three or four times.

Pobst says that he is an innocent party to all the trouble, and states further that he was talking quietly to his partner, a man named Moore, when the shooting took place. He was sitting on one side of the saloon while Smith was standing at the bar.

When the excitement had somewhat subsided Kelly telephoned to the marshal of Cripple Creek, asking whether he should give himself up. The answer came in the form of a question as to whether he had shot in self-defense and in the performance of his duty. The reply being in the affirmative, he was told not to give himself up. Marshal Kelly then had all the saloons closed and swore in several deputy sheriffs who are now armed with Winchesters and are patrolling the town.

At 1 o'clock this morning both men were still alive. There is no hope for Smith, but Pobst may pull through. The wounded men are both at Pobst's home in Altman, near the saloon where the shooting occurred.

Captain Jack Smith.

Jack Smith, the wounded man, became notorious a year ago about this time on account of his connection with the Cripple Creek strike. He had a reputation as a bold and daring fellow and was chosen as leader. The truth of the matter is that there is very little evidence to convict him, in connection with the strike. There are charges against him like malicious mischief, inciting to riot, etc. He was in this city the day that the Strong mine was blown up, May 25, and went up to Cripple Creek that night. He was at Cripple Creek the day of the battle at Wilbur, and did not participate in that. On the night of May 26, at a big open-air meeting of the union he was chosen to lead the strikers and accepted the duty. He was in charge and sovereign of Cripple Creek camp for just 11 days. On the day that the cannon was turned on Bull hill by the deputies he had sense enough to see that the jig was up and rode into a crowd of miners at Altman and made the remark that he was off as he preferred to be buried in a pine coffin. He went three miles below Victor and there entrenched himself in a cabin with three men. Later he was joined by 17 others, and it was about the toughest crowd that ever got together That they did not do worse than kill off cattle and terrorize the residents is a surprise to those who knew the character of the outfit.

Smith was smart enough to keep attention directed away from himself during the Cripple Creek war, and gave out bogus reports to the ever ready sensational reporters of the Denver press that the commander was a man named Johnson, a West Pointer, and the name "General Johnson" became common in connection with the strike. The strangest part of the whole thing is that in the 11 days that Smith commanded there was not a single overt act committed, unless the exchange of shots at Grassey can be called such. There was not a man beaten up as had been common and the robbery, etc., stopped. He was the boss, however, and was obeyed. The county officials have passes signed by him that were used in getting through the lines. Smith was captured at Gunnison, but he had been negotiating with the sheriff before that to give himself up, and was ready to do so when at Cripple Creek a few days before.

Not a great deal is known regarding George Pobst here. In the early days of the camp he and a brother sold a claim for $15,000, which was regarded as a big thing. They started a saloon at Cripple Creek, but he soon got rid of the saloon. He is the fellow who hit ex-Sheriff Len Jackson over the head in such an unprovoked way last fall.

JACK SMITH DEAD.

The Miners' Union Will Give Him a Big Funeral—Pobst Still Alive.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, May 14.—Captain Jack Smith died at 4:36 this afternoon. The body is now lying at the town hall of Altman. No arrangements for a funeral have yet been made, but it is understood that he will be given a very elaborate burial by his associates of the Miners' union.

George Pobst, who was shot the same time, is still alive. The doctors say that there is little hope for him to recover but still he may pull through.

FATAL CUTTING AFFRAY.

William Tennant Inflicts a Fatal Wound on Paddy White in a Victor Saloon.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, May 14.—Last night about midnight, in the Silver State saloon in Victor a shoemaker named William Tennant and a miner named Paddy White became involved in an altercation. Blows followed, and Tennant made a sweeping cut at White with his knife. The blade entered the abdomen, and inflicted a horrible and necessarily fatal wound. White is still alive, and may linger for some time, but there is no earthly chance of his recovery. Tennant has been locked up pending the result of the wound. He claims to have acted in self defense.

CRIPPLE CREEK NOTES

Cripple Creek, May 14.—One of the latest strikes in camp is on Squaw mountain on the east side and overlooking Victor. It is in the Bodie claim and here a six foot vein, between good walls has been disclosed which assays all the way from $2 to $400 to the ton. The lowest assay obtained was the $2 one, but of course all the rock was not tried, but only those streaks that looked well. The assay in question was from a cross load which was hardly expected would run pay. It is 11 inches wide. The property is owned by Owen Prentiss and John Patterson, a well-known Anaconda miner.

The Brothers Waddelton have a fine showing on the Snowy Range claim, which joins the Wide Awake on Raven hill, the two workings being but 50 feet apart. The hole is down about 12 feet.

On the Wolfe lease on the Orpha May, belonging to the Union company, 60 men are employed and they are all working hard. Mining men predict that by the 1st of June that the mine will be worked out from its present depth to the surface, and it is generally said that the Union company will have the mine turned over to them in very much the same shape as when the lease was given—a very good prospect.

On the Klais lease, on the same company's ground they are taking out high grade ore from a wide seam that assays 20 ounces to the ton. The same remarks made about the Wolfe lease will apply to this one.

In the Pappy Day lode, which joins the Gold King, and which was leased recently to Senator Wolcott and others, now shows up the big Gold King vein. The lessees think they have a good thing as the Gold King vein is so valuable. The claim is owned by the Alamo company.

Messrs. Hall and Chase, who have a lease on the Iron King, on Gold hill, are getting out some nice looking ore from that claim.

Mr. Potter and son are working the Plymouth Rock on Globe hill. At a depth of 10 feet they have opened up a four foot vein of $30 ore.

Mr. Thos. M. Howell has let a contract to drift 50 feet each way on a vein that has been disclosed in the 86 foot shaft on the Pinto lode on Tenderfoot hill. Two shifts will be employed and good results are looked for.

In the last two days a streak of galena ore has been worked on in the Theresa shaft. It is very rich in free gold and sylvanite and is something unique for Cripple Creek.

Messrs. John Tarlin and W. Melbermott have proven the further extension of the gold producing area of Cripple Creek by quite a big strike in the Wilson creek district. The find has been made on a claim known as the Last Dollar and is in a shaft 130 feet deep. The vein is seven feet wide and a streak of 18 inches assays $260 to the ton. It is a very strong lead and naturally the boys are highly elated. It is thought to be one of the Battle mountain veins which runs north through Bull hill.

The lessees on the Geneva are putting up a steam hoist and making other improvements preparatory to extensive development work and production—three cars of ore left the mine for the Pueblo smelter to-day. The property belongs to the Consolidated company.

The Interstate Drill

Memphis, May 14.—The grand interstate drill in this city continued to-day under the most favorable circumstances. The weather was fine and fully 5,000 people turned out to witness the competitions. The first company to appear upon the drill ground was the Thurston Rifles of Omaha, Neb. Following the Thurstons came the Governor's Guard of this city. The third and last drill of the day was that of the Gatling gun detachment of the Omaha, Neb., guards.

To-morrow afternoon troops K and D of the Third United States cavalry will give an exhibition drill. The great drill and encampment is an immense success. Gen. Schofield will be here Saturday and remain until Tuesday.

Dishonest Politicians in Trouble.

Marion, Ill., May 14.—Indictments have been returned by the grand jury against a large number of local politicians for accepting money during the last campaign for their votes and influence. The law, which is a new one, makes the punishment imprisonment in the county jail and disfranchisement for from one to three years. Some of those indicted are holding important offices.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

BERLIN ACT.

The Reichstag Rejects the Anti-Socialist Bill

BY A VERY LARGE MAJORITY

A Spirited Debate in Which the Socialists Have Rather the Best of It—The Reichstag Will in All Probability Now Adjourn.

Berlin, May 11.—The anti-socialist bill was rejected by the Reichstag to-day. Only the Clericals voted for paragraph 112 in the form recommended by the commission. The Conservatives and National Liberals stood alone for the paragraph as originally framed. After this second adverse vote Eugene Richter sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "We might as well dispose of the entire bill now and not waste more precious time."

Freiherr Von Manteuffel rose from the Right of the House to say that for once he agreed with Deputy Richter and therefore would second his motion. The House then rejected each successive paragraph and finally the whole bill. The next sitting of the Reichstag will be on Monday.

The Deputies left the House slowly after adjournment. Most of them stopped every few steps to form groups in the discussion of the events of the day. General Bronzart Von Schellendorff, the war minister, explained with animation to a Conservative group the apparent contradictions between his recent declarations and those made by General Von Ittenbach in the commission. The war minister undoubtedly let out a state secret or two with his remark: "As Prussian minister, I am obliged to declare the Federal councils paragraph indispensible, but I am not entitled to say this in behalf of the Federated government." These words are regarded as indicating that there is a conflict in the ministry.

After the Deputies were gone Prince Hohenlohe sat for some time writing busily. He evidently was making a minute report of the proceedings for the Emperor. Herr Von Koeller, the chief defender of the bill, leaned over his shoulder making comments and suggestions. Neither looked especially cheerful.

The Deputies from the southern and western districts are delighted with the prospect of a holiday and many are leaving the city for their country homes this evening.

The anti-socialist bill does not appear in the orders of the day for next Monday.

THE DEBATE.

The Best Oratorical Effort Was Made By a Saddler.

Berlin, May 11.—The fate of the anti-socialist bill seemed to be settled since the first day of the debate on the commission's report. Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe intimated at the beginning of the debate that he could not accept the revised bill and Dr. Schoenstadt, Minister of Justice, made an earnest but vain appeal to the Clericals to aid the government in undoing their work and putting the bill back into its original form. Both speeches showed that the struggle to save the measure had become hopeless.

The prolonged debate in the Reichstag served only to strengthen the opponents of the ministry. Eugene Richter, leader of the extreme Radicals, proposed that all the paragraphs after paragraph 112 be voted upon immediately and Freiherr Von Manteffel, speaking for the Conservatives, dissented. The voting was done very rapidly. The members merely rose from their seats. They were not even counted, so evident was it that the majorities were vastly against the government. With each successive paragraph the majority disagreed. Social Democrats and Radicals shouted "bravo." The ministers and Federal councillors looked on in impassive and gloomy silence.

At the beginning of to-day's debate Conrad Haussman, a South German Democrat led the attack upon the provisions to exclude socialism from the army, as proposed in paragraph 112.

Gen. Bronzart Von Schellendorff, war minister, replied in an off-hand, flippant fashion, that the paragraph in its original form was absolutely necessary to protect the army from socialistic propagandas.

August Bebel, Socialist leader, then delivered his final review of the whole bill. If such excessive powers as those contemplated in the bill were needed, he said, the fact was prooof that the government ought to have begun its anti-socialistic campaign 20 years ago, and that the measure was too late for practical results.

Oratorically the finest speech in the debate was by Ignase Auer. The Socialist sadder showed himself as one of the most forcible and polished speakers in the Reichstag. Hohenlohe and several other ministers stood on the tribune steps while he spoke, apparently admiring his grace and adroitness. He demolished to the satisfaction of most deputies paragraph 112, which dealt originally with the glorification of crime and interference with officers in the discharge of their duties, but had been cut and altered by the Clericals so as to leave officers unprotected and serve only as an instrument of the Catholic church in emergencies.

The North German Lloyd Steamship company is willing to send the survivor of the Elbe wreck to the Board of Trade inquiry in London, providing that the Crathie witnesses shall afterward be sent to the inquiry of the German Marine Court. In any case copies of the testimony taken in Bremerhaven and Rotterdam and certified to by the British consuls in these cities, will be laid before the London board.

CLOUDBURST IN OHIO.

It Wrecks a Train and Causes a Great Deal of Damage.

Massilon, O., May 11.—A cloudburst here last night washed out a number of bridges on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and Wheeling and Lake Erie railways. People in Summit and Erie streets are being removed in boats. Immense damage is reported.

At 11 o'clock the Wheeling and Lake Erie wreck train left Massilon to go to Dalton to repair trestles. One mile and a half west of town a bridge had been washed away, leaving only the unsupported track and ties. The train plunged into the water below with all on board. The engine is buried to the bell in the torrent. One man is drowned, probably, and several are hurt.

Only four of the men on the wrecked train escaped without some injuries. The list of injured includes some of the general officials, and is as follows:

George R. Gibson, trainmaster, killed; body not recovered; F. J. Stout, superintendent of transportation, right hand injured and had contusion of cheek; W. R. Suydam, roundhouse foreman, right leg badly bruised and left leg slightly injured; John Duross, engineer, body badly bruised; Harry McDonald, brakeman, imprisoned until 3:30 this morning, one leg was crushed and has been amputated.

THE INCOME TAX.

Probabilities are That It Will Be Overthrown, so Rumor Says.

Washington, May 11.—The Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States met in conference to-day, remaining together for a period of three hours. It is no secret that the income tax cases were the subject of their deliberations. When they adjourned for the day, the matter was not finally settled, although it is believed that it has been practically decided.

Several of the justices before separating expressed a desire for some further consideration and this may lead to another conference, whether or not one shall be held, will be determined Monday. In case it is not held Justice Jackson will leave for home, possibly Monday night. What will be the decision of the court, the announcement of which is expected to be made when the court convenes on Monday, May 20, cannot, of course, be stated, and naturally it is the subject of much speculation.

The treasury officials greatly fear that the law will be overthrown. One of these, speaking of the probabilities of the case, said he had been told that before the court communicated with Justice Jackson, asking him to join them in a rehearing of the case, two of the four justices who on the first hearing and decision of the case voted to sustain the constitutionality of the law, save as to the two points excepted—rents and State securities—had changed their minds.

Attaches of the attorney general's office are said to share this fear of the treasury officials.

SOME HANGED.

A Double Execution in the State Penitentiary at Canon City.

Canon City, May 11.—Thomas Jordan was hanged at 8:43 o'clock this evening. He broke down completely. He left a sealed letter with Warden Cleghorn to be read after his death.

Peter Augusta followed Jordan at 9:19 p. m. He walked to the scaffold with a firm step, showing more nerve than Jordan.

Neither man ate anything to-day and Jordan acted like a crazy man the most of the time. He declined the services of Father Fiero to the last saying he had no use for him.

What Senator Danie Says.

Richmond, Va., May 11.—Ex-United States Senator John Martin of Kansas is being quoted by the press throughout the country as saying that Senator John W. Daniel told him that if the Democrats in national convention did not adopt a platform in favor of the free coinage of silver the Populists would carry Virginia. In answer to a telegraphic query from The Dispatch as to whether he made such a statement to Senator Martin, Senator Daniel wires as follows:

Lynchburg, Va., May 11.

To the Editor of The Dispatch, Richmond, Va.:

The statement attributed to Senator Martin of Kansas is, I think, a mistake. I have no recollection of any utterance of the kind, and it does not faithfully represent me. JOHN W. DANIEL.

A Extensive Landslide.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 11.—During a heavy rain storm this afternoon a cloud burst occurred seven miles east of this place, near Mount Union, which undermined a portion of Terrace mountain, lying parallel with the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, and caused a landslide, extending nearly three-quarters of a mile over the tracks. The slide occurred just as an eastbound freight train was passing and buried the tender of the engine and seventeen cars. None of the crew were injured. All traffic on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad has been temporarily suspended. It will require a day's work to open up the tracks.

Fifteen Hundred Men at Work.

Chicago, May 11.—Fifteen hundred men were at work to-day for the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago, and the strike seems to be at an end. The company has withdrawn the 50 special deputies who guarded its property during the trouble. The north furnaces were protected by a rope line and patrolled by city police. The strike has cost the workmen $40,000 in wages.

Another Rival Telephone Line.

Madison, Wis., May 11.—The exclusive control of the Milne telephone patents in the United States has passed to a company headed by local capitalists, having absorbed the Standard Telephone and Electric company of Minneapolis, which hitherto held control. P. L. Spooner is at the head of the new corporation, and it is intended to push competition with the Bell company over the entire country.

Order Eastern Star Convention.

New York, May 11.—What is sometimes called in this State the Women's Masonic Order, but the correct name of which is the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, will celebrate its twenty-sixth annual convention on June 4, 5 and 6 in this city. There will be more than 300 delegates at the convention, representing tens of thousands of members. A fight will take place on the election of officers as it always has. The present grand matron is Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson. She will not run again. The two candidates for her place are Mrs. Ray and Miss Sophie Lighthouse, both of Rochester.

Outside of the election of officers, the principal business will be the revision of the constitution and by-laws.

Another Victim.

Washington, May 11.—Hon. Seneca Hazelton, United States minister to Venezuela, has arrived here for the purpose, it is reported, of resigning his position. His resignation is believed to have been asked for, as his arrival is entirely unexpected. It is said the cause is the unbecoming conduct of Mr. Hazelton at a reception given Admiral Meade and his officers at which nearly all the prominent people of Caracas were present. The report could not be verified to-night.

THE EASTERN QUAD

Now in the Hands of England and Russia.

RUSSIA GETS A SEA PORT

A Generous Semicircle of Korea Demanded for Her Intervention in the Negotiations for Peace—China Will Submit.

New York, May 11.—A special dispatch to The Herald from Tokio, Japan, says: "The news that the ratifications of the treaty with China have been exchanged at Chee Foo reached here to-day.

"Japanese officials say that all the indications now point in the direction of peace. No indemnity will be paid to Japan for yielding up the possession of Manchuria. The troops composing the army of occupation will begin to retire next week.

"Viscount Mutsu, Minister for Foreign affairs, says that the Eastern question is now in the hands of Russia and England."

RUSSIA'S CLAIMS.

A Big Slice of Korean Territory for Her "Mediation."

London, May 11.—The People to-morrow will print the following dispatch from Shanghai:

"It is stated that Russia, as an equivalent for the advantages that China derived from the former country's mediation in the peace negotiations with Japan, claims the concession of Port Lazareff, on Yunghing Bay, Korea, and a radius of 200 miles inland. China, it is reported, is willing to grant this demand, and Japan will also agree to it, provided a radius of 10, instead of 200 miles be made the limit of the concession."

A SQUEEZE PLAY.

Interruption of the New Foundland-Canada Marriage Preparations.

St. Johns, N. F., May 11.—There was a startling development in the confederation question to-night. Hon. Robert Bond, colonial secretary, who was one of the delegates to Canada last month, sailed unexpectedly to-night by the steamer Tiber, bound to Ottawa, to continue the negotiations.

The suddenness of to-night's move upset everybody's calculations. No person can explain its true significance. The confederates say that the secretary has gone to adjust final matters with the Dominion government, while the opponents of the confederation declare that confederation has been abandoned, and that he has gone to the United States in the hope of negotiating a loan to extricate the colony out of its present difficulties.

THE A. P. A.

An Official Statement of Its Aims and Objects.

Milwaukee, May 11.—The supreme council of the A. P. A., which adjourned sine die to-night did little to-day but discuss reports.

The complete declaration of principles of the International American Protective association as adopted at the session of the supreme council was given to the press to-day. The aims and purposes of the organization are:

1. To establish throughout the civilized world the principles of the organization by all proper and lawful means.

2. To uphold the right of self-government harmoniously with the best interests of the whole.

3. To secure and maintain the supremacy of the State as expressed by the voice of the people.

4. To assist with our moral support all peoples in their efforts to secure and perpetuate the enactment of legislation, based upon the broad principles of constitutional liberty.

5. To resist by all lawful means all attempts made by the enemies of peace and internal harmony, of freedom of speech and conscience; to precipitate war or engender hostile feelings between all nations wherein branches of the organization may be established.

The next convention will be held in Washington, D. C.

WHISKY TRUST AFFAIRS.

An Army of Deputy United States Marshals Guarding the Property.

Chicago, May 11.—Whisky trust affairs which have been nothing if not sensational, took a new turn to-day. Eight deputy United States marshals left this afternoon for Peoria as custodians of the Whisky trust property there. Receiver McNulta, Moran, Kraus and Mayer, counsel for the New York stockholders, and Attorney Herrick, representing the receiver, all declined to give any reason for this latest move. It was learned, however, that since Gen. McNulta has driven the outside distillers to a position where they realize they cannot dictate terms to him, they have become irritated. This irritation has been inflamed by the fact that ex-President Greenhut has been uniformly worsted in the court and it was feared by the receiver that trouble might be inaugurated in consequence of this hard feeling of the outsiders against the present administration. Threats were recently openly made, traceable to persons supposed to be connected with the old regime, that tactics of the kind once charged against ex-Secretary Gibson might be employed, and that the distilleries might be in danger of being burnt or otherwise injured. The matter reached the ears of Gen. McNulta, who for a long time gave no credence to the rumors, until at last they came in such shape that he could no longer refuse to recognize them. He at once reported the way matters stood to Judge Showalter, sitting in the United States Court, who immediately directed Chief Marshal Arnold to furnish the receiver all the assistance he needed to act as custodian of the trust property. This action will make any attempt to interfere with or injure the property a crime against the United States.

It is intimated that four persons who are believed to be merely the tools of others are implicated in this latest sensation, and that the receiver holds written evidence of their guilt, furnished by detectives who have been watching them for the last three weeks. Besides the eight deputy marshals who left Peoria to-night, as many more will leave in the morning. With a force of this size in charge it is not believed that the men accused of plotting to injure the distilleries will have the temerity to carry out any plans inimical to the trust property.

Edwin Walker, attorney for Greenhut and Morris, said in speaking of the matter this afternoon: "So far as my clients are concerned the whole matter is ridiculous. Mr. Greenhut is in New York and Mr. Morris is here. I know that they would not be parties to any plan to interfere with the receiver. In fact, they want him to remain and take good care of the property, and will do all they can to subserve the interests of the property."

LATE LONDON NEWS.

Lord Rosebery Still Incapacitated for Work.

LIBERAL PLANS ARE UNDECIDED

Mr. Gladstone Prescribes the Study of Theology for Insomnia—A Prediction of War Between Russia and Japan Shortly.

(Special Cable Letter.)

London, Mr. Gladstone is now at Hawarden, where he is quietly passing the time in arranging his correspondence and making extensive notes regarding the principal episodes in his career for the assistance of his biographer. The ex-premier is in excellent health.

Lord Rosebery's friends in the cabinet having asked the advice of Mr. Gladstone regarding their action, the ex-premier replied that he would advise them not to resign until the debate upon the measures mentioned in the speech from the Throne shall have been concluded. If the House of Lords accepts these measures the Liberals will be able to ask a renewal of the country's confidence in view of the work they have achieved, and if they reject them their action will add strength to the anti-Liberal policy, which the government are convinced is a necessary forerunner of Liberal legislation. Mr. Gladstone greatly regrets that he will be unable to make a speech, though he hopes that he may be able to write a letter to the electors of the Midlothian district regarding the policy of their next candidate.

A session of the Privy Council was held at Windsor to-day, at which Lord Rosebery was present. The premier cannot bear the present position of the government, which is due solely to the Queen's long absence and the accumulation of state papers awaiting signatures and other things, such as the introduction of Speaker Gully to Her Majesty. The Queen wishes that Parliament shall not be dissolved until after the harvest, has been gathered and other royalists suggest that the dissolution be deferred until the end of the London season, which virtually amounts to the same thing. Events, however, may prove stronger than the wishes of these exalted personages.

No one accepts the official version that Lord Rosebery's lapse of memory at the annual reception of the National Liberal club on the evening of the 8th inst. was a sequel to the attack of influenza from which he suffered recently. The gray pallor which spread over his features and the beads of perspiration which stood out upon his face showed that the attack was something much more serious than it was said to be. However, he struggles cheerfully to perform his duties. After the sitting of the House of Lords yesterday he had a conference with Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, and then went to his mansion at Epsom. Lord Rosebery and his physicians are mutually somewhat disgusted. The doctors regard the premier as intractable and he ridicules their nostrums. Mr. Gladstone has suggested to him that he banish all political worries temporarily and devote his leisure to the study of ancient theology.

The Spectator, in an article on the situation in the East, expresses the belief that after five years of uneasy peace, a conflict between Russian and Japan will be inevitable. Japan, the paper says, will spend the indemnity she receives from China in bringing her sea power to a formidable footing. Russia knows this, and will give to Spain the chief place in the arrangement of new negotiations because the owner of the Phillipines would be useful to Russia in the event of a Japanese war.

A demonstration in favor of monometallism is projected in London. Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, has consented to receive a deputation made up of members of the House of Commons, the governor of the Bank of England and several bankers, upon which occasion he will deliver an important speech upon the necessity for maintaining the present system of currency.

BLAND TALKS.

A Vigorous Address to a Big Audience in Denver Last Night.

Denver, May 11.—The Hon. Richard P. Bland of Missouri spoke to one of the largest audiences to-night that ever filled the Broadway theater. His subject was, "Twenty Years' Battle for Silver, and the Fight Yet to Come."

He reviewed the silver legislation in Congress since 1873, and the battle between the opposing forces in detail, treating the subject in an historical rather than argumentative way, knowing his audience to be entirely in accord with his views on the money question.

He cited many instances where the well laid plans of the advocates of silver had been defeated by the powerful influence of foreign and domestic wealth.

He said the cause of silver had lately made great gains in the East and South, and that the issue of the coming campaign would be entirely upon the monetary question, and that the next President will be either a free coinage man or a gold bug.

"The man that I vote for must be a free silver man, and in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1."

He was greeted with frequent applause.

A public reception will be tendered Mr. Bland at the Brown Palace hotel on Monday and during the week he will speak at different points through the State.

An Answer to Brice.

Cleveland, O., May 11.—Chas. P. Salen, Tom L. Johnson's political manager, has written the following letter in answer to Senator Brice's letter on the silver question, published by the United Press a few days ago:

Hon. Calvin S. Brice, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 1st inst. touching upon the bearing of the money question on the Democracy of Ohio, received.

The Democratic President to whom you refer, has given honest bimetallism an impetus, which it could not have received from any other source. To him and others who are of him and his, to be driven out of the Democratic party will merely mean a change in name, not of associations or principles. This is no longer a thing to be dreaded by Democrats, but "a consummation devoutly to be wished," as the only hope of Democracy is the absolute retirement of those, who bartered its majority and betrayed its faith.

Yours truly, CHAS. P. SALEN.

THESE VALESTE.

Admiral Meade Will Suffer for Criticising the Administration.

Washington, May 11.—The President has decided that Admiral Meade shall be held strictly to account for criticising the administration if he was correctly reported in the interview which was published yesterday. Admiral Meade, who is now at the Army and Navy club in this city, has been asked if he is responsible for the objectionable remarks, and upon his reply will depend whether he is ordered before a court martial. It is asserted that unless the Admiral can satisfy the executive that he did not make the remarks attributed to him he will be ordered to appear for trial on charges that if sustained will terminate his career as an officer of the United States navy.

FOUR KILLED.

A Coal Dust Explosion in a Trinidad Coal Mine.

Trinidad, Colo., May 10.—An explosion of coal dust this morning in Mine No. 20, south, at Sopris, near this place, resulted in the instant death of four men, two of whom were track cleaners and two watermen. The names of the killed are: Sylvester Cox, leaves a widow and one child; Albert Leminger, leaves a widow and three children; John Luby, widow and three children; Sabas Chamris, single. The mine was discovered to be on fire in an adjoining shaft about 3:30 a. m., and it is supposed the flames were communicated to shaft 10 through some crevice. Foremen Raynolds and Lloyd had a narrow escape. Reynolds was blown 30 yards by the force of the explosion, but was rescued with no serious injuries.

The mine is the property of the Colorado Fuel company, who sustain no great damage, the flames having been promptly extinguished.

THE MATTER.

Miss Ruth Cleveland rides a bicycle.

Mrs. James Brown Potter has her tea made in the Chinese fashion.

Countess Edward de Pourtales is called the prettiest widow in Europe.

Mrs. Anna Nowak of Chicago is the first Bohemian woman of America to be made a physician.

Mrs. Paran Stokes always shows her wisdom as a hostess, when giving a dance, by inviting two men to every girl.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has the reputation of being one of the most reckless extravagant women New York ever knew.

The Princess d'Auxy permits her taste to run to the wearing of paste diamonds. And she doesn't get them out of the coal bin.

Lady John Scott, who gave "Annie Laurie" to the musical world, still devotes her time to relieving the troubles of veterans of the Crimean war.

The Czarina is noted, at the age of 72, as Miss Agnes Livingstone, the sister of the explorer. She, like him, was for many years a missionary in Africa.

Mrs. Henry Green has an idea of building a fine residence at Douglaston, L. I., after she has rid of a few obnoxious lawyers, referees and trustees.

Mme. Carnot has in her apartments a salon consecrated to the memory of her late husband. This salon is used by Mme. Carnot as an oratory, and only very intimate friends are admitted to it.

Ex-Governor Chase Dead.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11.—The family of Ira J. Chase, ex-Governor of Indiana, to-day received a telegram from Lubec, Me., announcing his death from erysipelas. Several months ago he went to that place to conduct evangelistic work, and was attacked by the illness which caused his death.

In 1888 he was elected lieutenant governor, with Governor Hovey, and upon the death of the latter succeeded him as Governor. In 1892 he was re-nominated for Governor by the Republicans, but was defeated by Governor Matthews in the upheaval of that year. Since retiring from the Governor's office he has been egaged in evangelical work for the Christian church.

Chicago Corruption.

Chicago, May 11.—Commissioner of Public Works Kent has discovered that a politician or his confederates had received 31 salaries within 30 days without having performed labor for the same and that this politician had 30 relatives or more, on the pay rolls of the city and had over 100 special appointees in the pay of the city under the last administration. These charges are made against John F. O'Malley, the ex-State Senator, who gained much notoriety in connection with the election murder of Gus Cellander and the shooting of a hackman named Shepard, who was driving O'Malley to various saloons election night, last November.

Grover Goes Fishing.

Leesburg, Va., May 11.—President Cleveland accompanied by Secretary of Agriculture J. S. Morton and Commissioner of Internal Revenue J. S. Miller took Leesburg by surprise this morning. They came here on the invitation of Mr. Henry Harrison to fish in his trout preserve, the Big Spring, and its outflow, abut two miles and a half north of the town. The party left Weshington at 9 o'clock last night in a special train and on reaching Farmwell, six miles below town, they laid off for the night, and arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. The party was met by Mr. Harrison and driven quickly through to the stream, where they spent the day undisturbed by visitors. At their request their coming was kept entirely secret, and save to their host was unexpected. Seventy of the speckled beauties were caught, of which it is said the President caught the largest. The party expressed themselves as delighted with the day and the beauty of this section, and returned to Washington to-night.

Iowa Silver Democrats to Confer.

Des Moines, Ia., May 11.—The call for a Democratic conference on the money question was made definitely known to-day. One or more Democrats are asked to come from each county to Des Moines June 6, to decide upon a plan of action. The call is headed by ex-Lieutenant Governor S. L. Bestow, and signed by numerous editors and chairmen of Democratic county committees from a dozen cities of Iowa. It is stated that the forces of gold monometallism have perfected their plans to control the organization of the State convention which is to be held at Marshalltown, Aug. 7, and enroll Iowa "under the banner of the European financiers and Wall street bankers."

A Voluntary Increase of Wages.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 11.—The managers of the Riverside Tube Works, the second largest in the country, posted notices to-day, giving all of their men, 2,200 in number, an increase in wages of 10 per cent, to take effect Monday. This restores the wage scale paid before the late general depression.

Racing in New York.

Albany, N. Y., May 11.—The first license to be issued by the New York State racing commission, which was appointed under the Gray racing bill, recently signed by the Governor, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. It was issued to the New York Steeple Chase association, and the license is to run for one year, and authorizes the association to conduct running races and race meetings and steeple chases and steeple chase meeting.

YELLOW FEVER.

A Strict Quarantine on the South Atlantic Coast.

Washington, May 11.—There is danger of yellow fever infection along the South Atlantic seaboard, according to Surgeon General Wyman of the United States marine hospital service, who is now down in that section on a tour of inspection. He telegraphs from Brunswick, Ga., urging immediate action by the Federal authorities on the matter. He fears that yellow fever will be imported from Havana.

In accordance with the recommendation of Surgeon General Wyman, acting Secretary Wike of the Treasury Department to-day telegraphed to the collector of customs at Shieldsboro, Miss., to require all vessels from infected districts to repair at once to Ship Island, Miss., quarantine station for disinfection. This action supersedes the State quarantine laws, as the situation is such that prompt and vigorous measures are deemed necessary to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States and it is feared that the State authorities have not the facilities in hand to act promptly. Vessels will not be allowed to leave Ship Island quarantine station without having a pratique signed by the United States quarantine officers. Surgeon General Wyman will remain in the South until all the measures for an inspection of vessels from infected districts are put into operation.

International Y. M. C. A.

Springfield, Mass., May 11.—The first subject for discussion at the convention of the International Young Men's Christian association this morning was "The duty of the associations to young men of foreign birth and parentage."

At the conclusion of the debate Russell Sturgis of Boston presented a resolution extending the greeting of the convention to the workers in France, Spain, Italy and Portugal. General O. O. Howard, then spoke upon "Christian Work in the Army."

Chairman Biercer reported from the Committee on Report of the international committee and a large number of resolutions were adopted. It was voted to carry on the work among the college men, railroad men, foreign born young men, negroes and Indians; to set aside the last Sunday of May for consideration of work in the foreign fields. A resolution which was adopted after a hot discussion was to the effect that the matter of the association badges be left with the international committee with power to act and that they be recommended to give as early attention to the matter of selecting a badge as possible as a substitute for the unofficial badges now in use.

Cold Weather East.

Sioux City, Ia., May 11.—A heavy frost is reported at points in Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. Garden truck and fruit trees suffered the greatest damage, but the grains were slightly injured. Four inches of snow fell in the Black hills last night. Water is said to have frozen at Jefferson, Ia.

Fighting the Civic Federation.

Chicago, May 11.—The Harlan race track will open Monday in defiance of the intimations of an attack by the Civic Federation. Secretary Jos. Murphy, of the Harlan club, said to-day that the raids at Hawthorne had nothing to do with Harlan and that club will pay no attention to it.

A meeting of those interested in the Hawthorne and Harlan tracks was held to-night at Mr. Corrigan's office. It was decided to push the issue with the Civic Federation to a finish and incidentally to keep Rohr from gaining entrance to the Jockey club.

120-Yard Running Record Tied.

London, May 11.—At the meeting of the London Athletic club at Stamford bridge to-day the Scottish champion runner, Downer, covered 120 yards in 11 4-5 seconds, tieing the record. Downer also ran 200 yards in 19 7-10 seconds, beating the record by one-tenth of a second.

McCloskey Escaped Again.

Hank McCloskey was one of the most notorious of the Bull hill men last summer and was regarded as a bad man. In the general round-up of prisoners last spring growing out of the strike he was arrested on a charge of assault to kill. He was put in the county jail and failed to get bail. In August last he and two others named Luscha managed to escape from the jail by cutting the bars in the second story and then lowering themselves by the bed clothes. A dispatch from Combination, a town in Montana, was received last night giving a most sensational story regarding his capture. It seems that the sheriff of the county got onto the fact that McCloskey was wanted here and attempted to arrest him. He escaped and ran into an opera house where a performance was in progress. In his calls for help he almost caused a stampede. The miners rallied to his cries and took him in charge. He was paraded through the streets and finally secreted from the officers.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

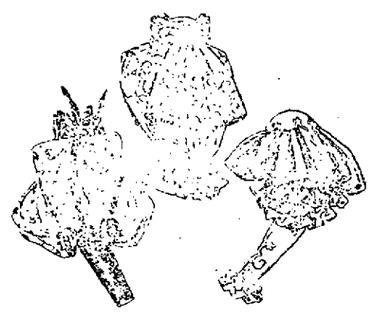
FANCIES OF FASHION.

SLEEVES STILL CONTINUE TO BE FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL.

Popularity of Full Fancy Vests—Surprising Combinations of Color—New Collars, Cuffs and Neckties—The Infinite Variety of New Hats and Bonnets.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Sleeves continue to cut a very large figure, literally and metaphorically, in the fashionable world, and while a few modistes really try to reduce their size others again inflate them to the utmost. Some of them are actually stuffed with horsehair or some other stiff material. There are some with drooping puffs, with caps at the top made very stiff and calculated to hold down the gathers. One pretty sleeve was made with three scirred puffs, the upper one being quite deep, and over this a scalloped cap just the size of the arm. The fore part of the sleeve had a double puffing and a little fancy braiding in silver, like that on the cape. The lighter the material the fuller the sleeve is made. One fancy sleeve to a light taffeta gown was made in one wide balloon puff, and



NEW SLEEVES AND VEST.

this was raised in three festoons under narrow velvet ribbon, with three flat rosettes at the junction of the silk with the perforated crepon sleeve. On the top was a full bow with hat wing ends.

The full fancy vest to be worn with handsome Eton jackets continues to be popular, and every new vest to the stores shows something new in that line. The prettiest one that I have seen this week was of white silk muslin full down the front and belted in a little frill below the belt. Across the front at the waist line was a full belt with sharrie sash at the sides. Down each side the silk muslin was laid a flat band of lace over pink chiesia. In fact, the whole vest body was of the silk muslin. There was a very full stock collar with shirrings at the sides and a full bow of lace reaching to the middle. This was to be worn with an Eton of faience blue velvet.

I think I never saw such surprising combinations of color as there are now. Salmon and old rose are put with the most brilliant purple, and purple and old gold, maize and green are seen everywhere. Blue and prune, blue and pink, scarlet and green are all seen this season. You can put green and scarlet together, too, if you like, and it goes. Pale blue and pale rose pink are pretty together, and scarlet and dark blue. So are crimson and French gray.

I saw some small fancy capes in one place. The foundation was silk, and upon that were three or four narrow ruffles of black lace. The yoke and plastron in front were one mass of garish gilt tinsel, with rows of silver and copper spangles set along the center of the patterns. Some small velvet capes had collars made of white lace cut in deep vandyke points, the pattern in the lace being outlined with silver and gilt spangles. The effect was not fine, but many persons appeared to admire it. I noticed one very neat and genteel cape. It was of fine black broadcloth and had a second cape over it, which fastened under the collar and could be removed if necessary. The collar turned down and was bound with silk braid. The adjustable collar was slashed in the middle of the back, and that and the lower part had three rows of black silk braid each, sewed on by hand. The rest was tailor finished. Some of these little capes are so wide and lined so stiffly that they stand out far wider than the sleeves. One that was made in this manner was short and extremely wide. In the godet hollows were set fussy little rosettes. The collar was made of a series of loops of ribbon, and there were two loops with piquets of heavy jet. This cape was of leather colored cloth, and the ribbon was of the same shade.

The new collars and cuffs for summer wear are made of white linen and are deep and have square corners. Some of the collars have one ruffle of lace or embroidery around the edge, and others have a ruffle in the middle. Many are of striped gingham percale or pique, in origan stripes. I have seen none simply figured. These collars and cuffs are for mountain, seaside and morning summer wear. A friend of mine bought today a duck suit of dark blue with pinhead points of white. With this she will wear blue and white striped collars and cuffs, and a white embroidered muslin necktie, and a white sailor hat with blue and white striped ribbon and a blue wing. Hats and bonnets fill my waking hours with anxious thought. They are simply indescribable. High, wide flyaway effects are seen. Vising, swallow and bat wing fancies, Dutch bonnets, alsatian bows, with flat tops, bushels of flowers of every conceivable kind, butterflies of spangled gauze and enormous picture hats of



NEW BONNETS.

every period are worn with sublime indifference. Still the hat each one wears appears to be exactly the kind of hat that one ought to wear. OLIVE HARPER.

A VIEW OF BOSTON.

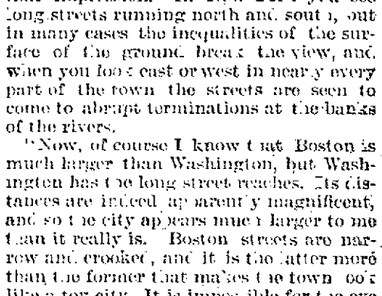
The Western Man Makes Comparisons and Draws Conclusions.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, May 6.—"If I were asked to put into words the impression Boston produces on my mind," said a shrewd, soft hatted western man, with whom I dined here yesterday, "I should say that, as compared with New York, Chicago or even Washington, Boston appears to me like a toy city. Of the four towns I have mentioned, each of which certainly represents a distinct phase of American life, I should say that Chicago gives me the strongest impression of size, and that regardless of the fact that Chicago is, in fact, a very big place. I do not care a straw about the claims of New York and Chicago concerning their population. Everybody knows that there are more people clustered about the mouth of the Hudson than anywhere else on this continent, but all the same Chicago always seems a much larger city to my eyes than New York, and I suppose that it is the broad and long streets stretching away with interruption or deviation for miles and furnishing the eye with seemingly endless vistas that produces that impression. In New York you see long streets running north and south, but in many cases the inequalities of the surface of the ground break the view, and, when you look east or west in nearly every part of the town the streets are seen to come to abrupt terminations at the banks of the rivers.

"Now, of course I know that Boston is much larger than Washington, but Washington has the long street reaches. Its distances are indeed apparently magnificent, and so the city appears much larger to me than it really is. Boston streets are narrow and crooked, and it is the latter more than the former that makes the town look like a toy city. It is impossible for the eye to roam far without bringing up against a brick or stone wall. The narrowness of the streets makes it necessary that the sidewalks should be narrow, adding to the impression of littleness, and, curiously enough, the stone blocks with which the streets are paved are, as a rule, smaller in Boston than any I have seen in other cities. I had about made up my mind as to the toylike appearance of the town on my first visit here," the westerner continued, "when I ran up against the curious little old structure, the old statehouse, with its central spiral staircase. I think that is the most exquisite bit of dignified toy architecture I ever saw, and it confirms the impression of the stranger who has already come to consider the town in the light of a municipal plaything.

"I want to qualify all this," the western man concluded, "by saying that whoever allows any such mental impression as I have described to make him consider Boston people in the light of Lilliputians, in any sense, makes a very great mistake. Boston is a big town, a busy town and a town of serious purpose, and its inhabitants broad minded and pleasant to know. There is another point upon which Bos-



BOSTON STATEHOUSE, RECENTLY ENLARGED.

ton may be complimented, and that is the cleanness of her streets. I am willing to grant that their crookedness is apt to be confusing, but they are certainly cleaner than those of most American cities. They excel New York in this respect as much as New York's excel Chicago's. The only really unpleasant thing I have met in Boston has been the east wind. You may start out in the morning on the sunny side of the street under a blue sky and with old Sol's rays beating upon you so fearfully that you wonder why overcoats were ever invented. Suddenly you come to a bend in the street or turn a corner into the next one, and you are struck by a cold, raw blast fresh from the Atlantic that seems to pierce your very vitals and instantly constricts your throat with the poison of tonsilitis. Then you wonder that anybody ever dares go out in Boston at all without an overcoat. I used to think that the Lake Michigan winds in Chicago and those from the Pacific in San Francisco were as trying as could possibly be imagined, but Boston's east wind is worse than the atmospheric plagues of both of the other two cities combined."

The day before the western man and myself had visited the new statehouse, or rather addition to the state capitol. This is a handsome solid structure and a credit to the commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the eyes of some observers it is ponderous too plain, but it seems to me that much better taste has been shown than if the new building had been so planned as to its exterior appearance and architectural expression as to be out of harmony with the old statehouse. As it is, each is in perfect keeping with the other, and in building the annex in this fashion there has been no sacrifice of substantial dignity. In some states the old capitol would have been torn down and a new and magnificent one of the most ambitious architecture, lavishly covered with elaborately carved stone decorations, would have been erected in its stead, and thus a most valuable historical monument would have been lost. I was saying something like this to the western man as we were climbing the stairs to visit the senate chamber in the new part of the statehouse. He stopped me and pointed to a small brass cuspidor.

"Even in Boston," he said, "we Americans have to display our spittoons in public places, but the authorities of the commonwealth of Massachusetts show a little better taste in this direction than those of the state of New York."

Then I remembered having met this same western man in Albany and having visited the capitol there in his company. On the senate side of the building he had pointed out to me what he said was the most conspicuous cuspidor he had ever seen. It would hold about a bushel, and it was set in the very middle of a landing of the magnificent senate staircase, where, by reason of its situation and size, it was far more in evidence than any of the surpassingly beautiful carvings of the staircase. It would be absolutely impossible for any one to ascend or descend this staircase without seeing this remarkably prominent cuspidor, and the worst of it is that there is a duplicate of this atrocious thing on every landing of the Albany senate staircase. H. D. MARSHALL.

SELF-JUDGED AUTHORS.

Proude believed that his "History of England" would better stand the test of criticism than any other of his works.

Hobbes believed that when he had finished the "Leviathan" he had begun the revolutionizing of the world's thought.

Alison had a stalwart opinion of his own merits. In speaking of his "History of Europe," he said "That work will never die."

Jeremy Taylor is said by a contemporary to have devoutly believed that no better sermons existed in any language than his own.

Lamb thought that the description given by him of the origin of roast pig, in the "Essays of Elia," was the best thing he ever wrote.

Coleridge regarded the "Lectures on Shakespeare" to be his best literary and critical effort, and the "Ancient Mariner" his best poem.

Wyclif was one of the most modest of men. After his translation of the Bible was finished, he simply said, "I hope it will do good."

Bulwer Lytton was conservative in expressing his opinion of his own works, but on one occasion in conversation admitted that he thought "What Will He Do With It?" to contain his best ideas.

Fielding's "Tom Jones" was his favorite, and after that he seemed to think that "Don Quixote in England" was the next in order of merit. Coleridge thought that "Tom Jones" was one of the most perfect plots that was ever planned.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

It is bad economy to let a 10 cent hen destroy a $10 garden.

Remember that on an acre of rich, well cultivated land there may be grown $500 worth of strawberries.

If hay is designed for the market, red clover is very objectionable, as it cures dark colored and makes the hay dusty.

A mistake of a lifetime is for a woman to get the notion that it is her business to milk the cows and cultivate the garden.

The increased value of cattle should not result in rearing poorly bred and runty calves. The sooner a bad calf goes to the butcher the less money is lost on it.

The peach trees of this country cover 507,000 acres, and the value of the crop is $76,000,000. Upward of $90,000,000 was invested in peach growing in the census year.

The number of acres a man controls is no index of either wealth or prosperity. It has been far easier to get land poor than to get prosperous from owning land in the last decade.

Many a man could save a good home and enough land to live comfortably on if he would unload the mortgaged end of the farm to his creditor. It would often improve the appearance of things about the farm if the weeds and rubbish along the road were burned and grass seed sown on the foul spots.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

SILVER TRIFLES.

Silver standards for tea balls are now and are sold separately.

Tasteful silver and enamel rings have been put forth at moderate prices.

Buckles of oxidized silver with sectional ornament in dull silver forms inclose colored enamels. These have great distinction.

Yachting buckles have the club pennant in enamel hung athwart the circle, mingled with some other marine insignia, as the anchor.

A new photograph frame is of large silver links alternately plain and chased. Through these links ribbons are run and tied in a flamboyant bow at the top.

There might be a chapter written on so insignificant a trifle as a tea ball. One of the novelties is globe shaped, with a handle of smoked ivory. There are diamond shaped tea balls. A new form is of flexible links like a purse.

A pretty novelty in the renaissance buckles has a plain central surface, with foliations and crossed lines so interwined as to have the effect of a wreath. This design, mingled with white and blue enamel, is seen on oval and diamond shaped forms. —Jewelers' Circular.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

A new telegraphic invention will convey 2,000 words a minute over the wires.

The speed of projectiles is measured by electricity. The projectile strikes wires and breaks the circuits.

Electrical energy from a primary battery at the present time costs at least ten times and probably 20 times as much as that obtained by the use of a steam engine and dynamo.

It is said that since the introduction of the electric light public performers are able to preserve their voices in better condition, being 50 per cent more often in good voice. They are cooler, do not perspire and do not get husky.

A London restaurant uses an electrically heated plate to keep one's food warm. So long as the current is turned on one can dine as leisurely in a way as he likes. There is no danger of receiving a shock from touching the plate.

Rye contains from 2 to 5 per cent less of the nitrogenous principles than wheat.

MRS. JEARLARD.

SHE BELIEVES IN KEEPING OUT THE POOR AND HOMELESS.

And Suggests For People Who Want to Give a Worthy and Needy Case—All Well on the Farm—How About Napoleon?

Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.

I am starting a charitable movement at the present moment, which I hope will not be overlooked during the great press of charitable demands.

It seems that during the late depression due to the enforcement of the income tax an elderly lady was observed to be walking the streets, apparently lost in New York, eating a sign found from a paper bag. As not by one of the revenue collectors if she would like any assistance, she said no, but when asked where her home was she replied sadly:

Nowhere!

She was Hetty Green.

She has more money than most farmers have hay. But she has no home. You cannot tax people who have no home.

She is old and never knows one day what roof will shelter her the next.

Who will start a chain system of letters or send in something to relieve her? She ought to have a little cottage somewhere. It would pay the government to give her a little $500 cottage and then get $250,000 income tax out of her.

Who will be the first to line his hat with paper and pass it around for Het?

No home!

No home!

No home!

Nothing but the Plaza or the Waldorf or Delmonico's!

Just driving on from hand to mouth at Sherry's or wherever night overtakes her.

Oh, such a life must be a perfect hell! Has no one anything to send to her to keep her warm as she goes from door to door? Who will be the first one to send me a sealskin sack for Hetty? Poor little Hetty, who has no home!

Has no kind lady friend, who may see this, a pair of nice warm black stocking legs to cover the arms on cold nights in the late spring?

Who will send me a nice new Bay State shawl, prepaid, for Hetty, or a drawing of tea? Will not Mr. McDougall or some other artist, out of his abundance, send me a drawing of tea for Hetty?

Oh, where is my wandering Hetty tonight? No home, no poll tax, no trunk, no chaperon!

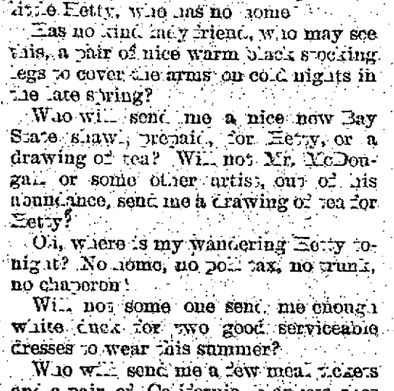
Will not some one send me enough white check for two good serviceable dresses to wear this summer?

Who will send me a few meal tickets and a pair of California blankets that will not show it is soiled?

Who can spare a long mackintosh and a pair of high rubber boots for one who is adrift on life's sea?

Please do not forward any express with charges on them. They will not be taken out of the office. I once made an appeal of this kind to help out Mr. Sage of New York and got more old cast off stuff than I ever saw before. Mr. Sage and I lost some money through the perfidy of a newsboy on Rector street who went away to get change for a quarter, and it is supposed went to Switzerland with it while Mr. Sage caught a violent cold waiting for the fiend in human form to return.

I heard of it and soon had a lot of nice, warm hearted autograph people writing to him, and every now and then a horse blanket or other things wherever



HOMELESS HETTY.

they had at an epidemic would be sent, but I often had to pay express charges before I could see whether Mr. Sage or I would accept them.

This plan has occurred to me regarding Homeless Hetty, as I may be permitted to call her.

Let each one who reads this send her a nice, new brick. She will pay the express charges, thinking possibly that it is a gold brick. Then of these many thousand bricks she can build herself a little home nest and avoid being run in as a vag.

Has any one an alcohol stove to spare for Hetty Green? I have the consent of Mayor Strong that she may cook her meals and do light housekeeping near the Worth monument. Let us all ourselves or some cheery summer morning we will find on our front steep as we go out after the milk the cold and useless day of Hetty—Homeless Hetty, who every night dreams of a fireside and a can.

Who will send her a can?

Possibly those who read these lines may have such a spare can. I presume that five cents would be preferred, but do the best you can. If the year has gone hard with you and dead cats are all you can spare, no one will blame you for sharing your poverty with the wanderer.

Has no one a good second hand coffee mill? One to be held on the lap would be best, for if you have no home to screw a coffee mill to, why, there you are. Let it be one to hold instead of securing it to the realty or homestead.

A milk cow would be a good thing, or a reindeer tied to the Worth monument and eating tulips, fresh milk, hard boiled sparrow eggs and coffee. What could be nicer for a light breakfast before going on Wall street for the day or to drive John D. Rockefeller into a maniac's grave?

Who would send us a pair of home knit white woolen stockings, with heavily carved piano legs? Only a trifle to you, dear reader, but everything to Homeless Hetty. Who will head the list?

I am also starting a quilt to be sold by our guild for Hetty. I send a block of silk square to Queen Victoria Regina, or Mr. Cleveland, or Red Shirt, or the two headed girl, asking her to write a brief discussion with herself on a pink silk necktie to be embroidered. I am getting quite a quilt that way, and folks tell me that it will sell for enough to buy Het a doorstep or something in the shape of a home.

One who has not tried it cannot tell for a moment how difficult it is to live for months out of a little black satchel holding but half a gallon. I've tried it. It's miserable, especially on the cars, ever and anon throwing out a remark or some article of personal wear while trying to attract the attention of the passengers out at the opposite window. I shall never forget how I once tried to throw an article of dress out at a window as we sped through the tunnel near Altoona. I had opened the car window and accomplished my hellish plans, when, as we came into the daylight, I saw that it was a double window, and I had only opened one of them, while, as we emerged into the light, my long robe de nuit, bearing my name on it, hung like a portiere across the window.

This reminds me of another awkward thing that occurred to me.

I went to one of the leading hotels in Chicago a year ago, and getting irritated with the porter I resolved not to tip him, for he turned my trunk with the keyhole toward the wall and did not unstrap it, stepped on my valise containing a bottle of liniment and otherwise made me mad. He seemed to know it and worried me a good deal after that.

When it was time to leave, I had my baggage sent down, paid the bill and just then received the card of a most estimable Prairie Avenue lady, who was in the parlor waiting to consult me about making the commencement address for a very fine young ladies' seminary, when the porter, as I was just greeting her, rushed in and said:

"You was in 5, wasn't you, sah? This was under your pillah, sah. If you want to, you might leave it here wid de laundry, sah, and they'll send it on to you, sah. Come mighty nigh leavin it, didn't you, sah?"

"Yes, pretty Nye," I sobbed as I socked my burning face into a large sofa pillow. Thus it occurred that I did not make the commencement address there that spring.



THE PORTER'S REVENGE.

There is little news to write from the farm. Veal and strawberries are plentiful here now. We had a bright little calf in March. He was just as quaint as could be, but there was a cold sweat on his nose and a tear in his eye that seemed to indicate that he was not of this world. Eight weeks have came and went, and now the memory of a grapevine frolic of the minder limbs on the hillside, a veal pie and a cunning little speckled pelt on the corner are all.

I suppose that we were really too fond of him, but we will let that pass.

Mr. Editor, if not too much trouble, would you mind stating in your paper where I could get a little information regarding the life and death of Napoleon; also a portrait of his and a death certificate?

Bill Nye

HARD WORK.

But the Tramp Had to Get His Daily Bread.

The tramp slipped over the garden wall and cautiously approached the kitchen door. Pausing a moment before it, he knocked timidly, and on the instant the cook appeared.

"Well," she asked, with vehemence, "what do you want?"

"More than is dreamt of in your philosophy, Horatio," he replied in softest cadence.

"My name isn't Horatio," she said, with a cold stare.

"Nor yet again, I fancy," he murmured, "is it Trilby, nor even Sweet Marie."

"I said, 'What do you want?'" she replied to this.

"And I said, 'More than is dreamt of in your philosophy, Horatio,'" he pronounced to her, "but what I really want is something to eat."

"How would a cake of soap strike you?" she sneered.

"Inasmuch as you are a woman," he smiled, "if you knew it not me, it wouldn't strike me at all."

"Well, don't be gay," she cautioned him.

"Do I look like an object of gayety?" he asked as he surveyed his ragged habiliments with an eye of sadness.

"Are you much hungry?" she asked in a kinder tone.

"Oh, I am not so hungry as I may be this time next week, if all the ladies I meet are as cruel as you are," he said, languorously.

"I suppose the ladies break their necks waiting on you," she said, with great irony.

"No," he answered in a reminiscent voice, "I can't recall that any of them ever broke anything except their hearts, and that wasn't waiting on me."

"No, you don't say?" she grinned.

"No," he twittered, "it was waiting for me."

"I like that," she said.

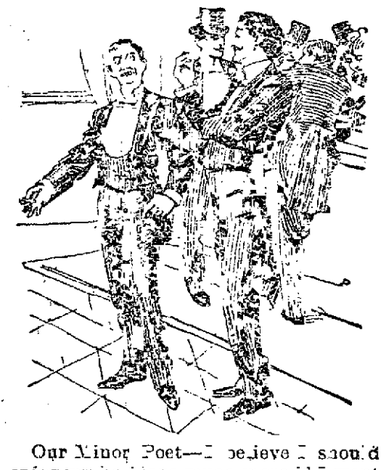
"They didn't," he answered.

"Now, look here," she began in another key, "how would a barrel of champagne and a wash tub of terrapin fit your case?"

"Well, really," he admitted, "it hadn't occurred to me at all. This ain't heaven."

Then she went in and brought him out a platter of pie, and as he sat down on the step to eat it he murmured to himself, "And still they say we don't have to work for our daily bread."—Detroit Free Press.

Unkind.



Our Minor Poet—I believe I should enjoy my holidays much more if I went incognito.

Friend—Travel under your nom de plume, old man!

Didn't Like the Anthem.

Fifty years ago the Presbyterians of Scotland insisted that the service of praise should be expressed by singing to plain, simple tunes the Psalms of David in "Rouse's Version," or in "meter." This custom, which may be regarded as a precept of worship, explains the following anecdote:

An old Scotch lady who had no relish for modern church music was expressing her dislike to the singing of an anthem in her own church one day, when a neighbor said:

"Why, that is a very old anthem David sang that anthem to Saul."

To this the old lady replied, "Weel, weel. I noo for the first time understan why Saul threw his dave in at David when he had sang for him."—Young's Companion.

A Question of Expense.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and faced beard.

"No."

"Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.—Chicago Tribune.

Try Again.

Mrs. Plankington—I sewed the buttons on your trousers, so you can go away easy in your mind.

Plankington—You had better sew them on over again, my dear. I am going to be away a day longer than I expected.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Whalebone farthingales were the enormous supports to petticoats worn in the days of James and Charles I.

In 1274 a well written Bible was sold for 50 marks, about $170.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum..... $6 00 Six months.....$3 00
Three months.... 1 50 | One month..... 50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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TWO EXPLANATIONS.

There have been two explanations vouchsafed by the defenders of the Cleveland administration for the recent bitter words of Rear Admiral Meade. Both of these explanations are significant, more significant perhaps than the words attributed to the old naval fighter. The first is that the Admiral has been suffering of late from wounds incurred in the line of duty in the late war, and that this has rendered him a little irascible. This is a very good explanation. We do not know of anything better calculated to make a patriot's wounds open their bleeding mouths and cry out, than the record that Cleveland and Gresham have made for this country. There is an excuse, and a reason for irascibility. Admiral Meade's wounds must have been troubling him pretty badly. Cleveland ought to be able to make allowances for him. To be sure, Cleveland has no honorable wounds to suffer from, but he has the gout. Not so patriotic a form of agony, perhaps, but just as painful.

The other explanation is that the Admiral is crazy. This is undoubtedly true. There are some ridiculous hallucinations afloat in the land, and one of the microbes must have penetrated the pia mater of the naval brain. It is such a preposterous illusion to suppose for instance, that there is any such thing as the national honor of the United States, so that when Great Britain demands an exorbitant sum of "smart money" to ease her national pride, and seizes American territory to enforce her claims, this country can plead her settled policy on the American Hemisphere, and claim that her own national honor is involved. It is a hallucination what our national honor is in the same chapter as Great Britain's honor. It is a ridiculous phantasm of a soddened brain that the millions and millions of dollars spent on our navy was other than a piece of expensive pageantry done only for the purpose of being referred to with pride in annual reports and messages. It is an evidence of perversion that anyone should prefer to fight, on land and sea, before yielding one inch of American soil to any foreign power. It is a sign of mental weakness and sentimentality to think that any special consideration is due to those that kept the Union together, so that a solid and Democratic South might finally dominate it again. Poor Admiral Meade is crazy.

COLORADO FRUIT LANDS VERSUS CALIFORNIA.

The development of parts of Colorado as fruit raising districts, in the last few years, has seriously interfered with the plans of certain men in Southern California. Years ago, some far sighted capitalists there began to realize how important the fruit raising industry was destined to become, and they took steps to acquire about all the available land in Southern California. Their forethought has been rewarded by enormous profits. Lands that cost them a mere trifle are now worth thousands of dollars an acre. The high prices of fruit lands in that region is one of the economic wonders of the world. But since Colorado entered the field, there has been a change. No man will pay $500 an acre for land, when he can get as good, and nearer a better market, for $50. There has been a material falling off in the prices for the land, and in the demand. Western Colorado has been the chief competitor, though the Pecos region, Arizona and Utah have attracted many settlers. It was not to be expected that these men would see their large profits slipping away from them without a struggle, and the result has been a campaign of misinformation, scattered broadcast over the country. It is alleged that the lands in the Western part of this State are insufficiently watered, that they are subject to late and destructive frosts, that the cold winters kill the trees, and that the fruit is deficient in quality to the California product. All of these statements are false. The valleys of the Gunnison and Grand rivers, the orchard lands of Colorado, are abundantly watered. The streams that flow through them could furnish irrigation for 10,000 times as much land as can ever be watered from them. The climate is much milder than would naturally be supposed from the altitude. The summers are evenly warm, and late killing frosts are almost unknown. The soil is rich, and the fruit in quality is incomparably above the tasteless California product. The position of the country around Delta and Grand Junction as the leading fruit belt of the country, if not of the world, is already established beyond the power of cavilling rivals on the Pacific coast to dispute.

A TRUE STORY THAT TEACHES A LESSON.

One of the most frequent arguments advanced by the Cleveland coterie of gold standard experts, their one leading argument, in fact; the statement that they advance in the beginning, and all through, and in conclusion, in every refutation of the "silver heresy," is that this is a very abstruse subject, that only those should attempt to discuss and understand it that know all about it; and that as the silver men know nothing about it, they should not attempt to discuss the matter at all. Some of these writers leave it to be inferred that they are the only ones that know it all, but most of them are unwilling to make even this concession to the supposed intelligence of their readers. They come right out and frankly admit that they have a corner on financial knowledge. But even if we take it for granted that this assumption is right, there may be room to suppose that there is still a chance for outsiders to help. There was a very significant occurrence in the harbor of New York last week, and we wonder if any of these gold standard people have ever thought how closely the parallel may be made to fit their case.

One of the schooners that carry pilots out to the incoming steamers went aground on Rockaway point. It had a number of these expert navigators on board. There was an expert at the wheel. These men know every sandbar, every cross-current, every channel. They were in consultation when the boat struck, and they had decided that they were some miles away from Rockaway point when the shock came. The schooner filled with water, the waves began to pound the hull, there was five feet of water in the hold, and more coming in. They thought that they knew all about the bar on which they were stranded. From its nature they were satisfied that there was no way of getting their craft afloat again, so the experts took to the boats, went ashore, and took the train for New York.

The next morning the coast patrol on the beach saw the schooner. In their ignorance and perversity they went on board, manned the pumps, pumped the water out, put out a sea anchor, warped her off the shoal, hoisted sail and took the schooner back safely to the pilot-boat anchorage at Quarantine.

The experts have got the boat of national finance pretty well aground. They admit it themselves, and it is just possible that if they will go ashore, and give the lifesaving crew a chance, the ship will be brought safe to the old anchorage. But we think that if any one of the pilots had hung around, and told the beach men how little they knew about it all, that pilot would have been given a chance to walk ashore. The gold men are in no position now to claim superior knowledge.

THE UTAH CONSTITUTION.

The Utah constitutional convention has at last completed its labors, and the perfected work is now ready to be submitted to the vote of the people. There does not seem to be any reason why it should not prove acceptable either to the people of Utah, or to the President of the United States, and it is altogether probable that it will remain for a time, at least, the fundamental law of the new State.

The most noticeable thing about the document is its length. It would fill every column on three pages of this paper, in small type. The object of its framers seems to have been to leave as little as possible for the Legislatures of the future to do, by providing for almost every possible contingency. We do not think that in the long run, this policy will prove to have been a satisfactory one.

The American people as a rule prefer to build their bridges as they need to cross the streams, and the ironclad restrictions of the constitution, with the difficulty of changing them, are likely to prove very irksome. And it is a bad thing to be always changing the constitution. In its very nature, it ought to be almost immutable. It is the foundation stone of the State, the basis of all laws, and instability in such a foundation is a serious thing. It will not be many years before the work of amending will begin, and the best thing that Utah can do then will be to call another constitutional convention, and draw up a much simpler and shorter document, leaving more to the intelligence of the future.

But the constitution of Utah is none the less interesting on account of its unwieldy length. It was framed after long and intelligent discussions on every point of importance. The delegates to the convention were selected with great care, and not only represented the people of the Territory in every shade of opinion, but included the best and strongest minds. The constitution then may be accepted as representing the best thought of the people of Utah on most of the questions of State government.

The most important clause, and the one which caused the most debate is the one regarding woman suffrage. It is short and explicit.

Article IV, Sec. 1. The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this State shall enjoy equally all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.

The only place in the constitution where the word "male" is used is in the clause relating to the militia, so it will be seen that women in the new State will have not only the duties and privileges of the ballot, but of the jury and of public office. While this is not so chivalrous as the Colorado law, it certainly has the merit of greater consistency.

A radical innovation, and one that has many points in its favor, is the provision for trial by jury.

Article I, Sec. 10. In capital cases the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. In courts of general jurisdiction, except in capital cases, a jury shall consist of eight jurors. In courts of inferior jurisdiction a jury shall consist of four jurors. In criminal cases the verdict shall be unanimous. In civil cases three-fourths of the jurors may find a verdict. A jury in civil cases shall be waived unless demanded.

The result of this experiment will be watched with much interest, to see if it does away with any of the dissatisfaction with the present system of jury trials. It will certainly dispose of a great deal of expense and trouble, in many cases.

Mormonism and religious liberty is briefly attended to.

Article III. First—Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

A provision for the maintenance of kindergartens as a part of the public school system is made.

Article X, Sec. 2. The public school system shall include kindergarten schools; and grammar grades; high schools; an Agricultural College; a University, and such other schools as the Legislature may establish. The common schools shall be free. The other departments of the system shall be supported as provided by law.

In the laws governing elections, provision is made for an abuse that has been very common in localities where a corrupt police or sheriff's office has attempted to dominate local politics.

Article IV, Sec. 3. In all cases except those of treason, felony or breach of the peace, electors shall be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at elections and going to and returning therefrom.

Other sections of the constitution provide for the regulation of railway rates; prohibit trusts and combinations; prohibit the use of public funds in any way for the maintenance of sectarian institutions; prohibit the Legislature passing any special charter legislation in favor of any city or town, and provide for the teaching of the metric system in the public schools.

There is a great deal more of this minute detail in the document that we have not the space to describe. It looks as if every possible phase of State government had been under discussion, and the tendency has been to adopt the once-for-all system of legislation whenever possible. If Utah goes ahead contentedly under a fixed, cut-and-dried legal system like this, it will be the first free Anglo-Saxon community that ever did so.

RATIO OF SILVER PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

The Outlook contains this week, besides Mr. Hagerman's article, which will be found elsewhere in this paper, a very interesting table, showing at a glance the disproportion between the amounts of gold and silver produced, and their relative values since the beginning of the century. The source of the statistics is not given, but the record of The Outlook for accurate statement is such that we do not think that even the advocates of the gold standard will claim that it is radically wrong. The age of statistics is only about twenty-five years old, and all figures before that time have to be taken with more or less of allowance. But with all needful reservations, the table still disposes of the claims so constantly made by Secretary Morton and others that the present price of silver is the result of an excess of production, and cannot be changed by more favorable action by the governments of the world. In the table, the amounts given in dollars represent the value of silver produced to every dollar's worth of gold.

Years.	Silver.	Ratio.
1801-10	$3.226	15.61
1811-20	3.048	15.51
1821-30	2.055	15.80
1831-40	1.365	15.75
1841-50	.899	15.83
185 -60	.291	15.35
1861-70	.413	15.48
1871-80	.782	16.93
1881-90	1.19	19.87
1894	1.06	33.

The frost of the last few days in a large area of the East is a great national calamity. Thousands of homes, while not made desolate, will be deprived of all luxuries, and many necessities by this destruction of an important part of the crop. Many small owners of vineyards and orchards will be driven out altogether. The farmers will suffer. The prices of produce of all kinds are now so low that there is almost no margin of allowance for failure of this kind, and this frost means that the operations of the summer are to be carried on at an actual loss, that when the farmer counts up in the fall, he will find that he would have been richer to eat his seed, and let the farm grow up in weeds. All this leads to the opinion that he is not given a fair chance. It opens his mind to the arguments and suggestions of the Populists and Socialists and Anarchists, it breaks up families and sends boys into the cities.

The great difficulty in the way of the zealous reformers that want to stop the running of mail trains on Sunday, is that they will never be able to make ninety-nine out of every hundred people see that it is not necessary to get the mail through on time. A cessation of mail service on Sunday, would make a delay of one day in about half of the letters that come here from the homes in the East, for instance. How many people who get regular letters from home are there who would be able to wait patiently another day for half their letters? And so long as there is a genuine belief that this labor is a necessity, the weight of Christian teaching is all on that side.

The only good thing to be said over the grave of Captain Jack Smith is that he was a brave man. He lived as he had died, a menace to the peace of the people among whom he lived, in constant defiance of the law, his life in his hand, and his life never for a moment worth living over again. There will be few, even among his admirers, who will want to follow in his footsteps. The fate wounding of Smith, and the serious injuries of Poss, will show the people of the camp, we hope, the danger not only of being a "bad man," but the danger of consorting with such characters. A man that is defying the powers of the law, is a pretty safe man to keep away from.

Spain would do well not to have too much to say in the Oriental matter. Japan may have to take the talk of Russia and Germany, but the common people of the islands are getting impatient and it may be necessary to have another war just to keep them quiet. And Spain, or at least the Spanish possession adjoining Japan, would make a very nice easy little conquest. Spain would better sit down in the corner and keep very quiet.

Governor McIntire has had a thankless and disagreeable line of duty to carry out in the cases of the two murderers executed at Canon City yesterday. Both cases were left over by Governor Waite, who would not order their execution, yet would not commute their sentences in accordance with his own convictions on the subject of capital punishment, but like the moral coward that he was, shoved the whole responsibility off on his successor. In this trying position the Governor has acted with a firmness and decision in upholding the execution of the laws, that will assure the people of the State that they made no mistake in selecting him to redeem its name and honor from disrepute.

We are unable to understand why the Rapid Transit company should have adopted an attitude of hostility toward the bicycles, and should have forbidden their employes to carry a disabled bicycle back to civilization. A machine may be carried on a car without inconveniencing either the crew or the passengers, and we do not see why this variety of hand luggage should be discriminated against when baskets of clothes and other bulky objects are carried without protest. It would be fair enough to demand two fares for the extra room, in any case of bulky baggage, but the bicycles should have an equal chance. It is pretty tiresome to trundle a punctured wheel from Manitou, the extreme north of town, or the canons.

After months of debate, of intrigue and coercion, the anti-socialist bill, the pet measure of the German Emperor, has been rejected by the Reichstag by a majority so large that it is not probable that the matter will ever be heard of again. One of the truest things said in the course of the debate, was from the lips of Herr Bebel, when he said that the bill came 20 years too late. German progressive thought has passed the stage when it will recognize the right of any government to dictate the trend of its ideas. The Emperor has been diligently trying since his accession to stop and turn back the hands of the clock of progress, but so far the old pendulum is still swinging.

There was once a judge whose opinions were not uniformly respected. One day an attorney who had suffered what he considered an injustice at his honor's hands, met him on the street, and took occasion to upbraid him and reproach him for his decision. "You are fined $10 for contempt of court," said his honor. "But," returned the attorney, "you are not an object of contempt on the public streets, outside the court room." "This court, sir," thundered the judge, "is an object of contempt wherever it goes." A continuation of the lessons involved in this touching and beautiful story may be found this morning on the first page of this paper, under the head, "Lese Majeste."

The dandelion may be a "symphony" in yellow and green, but it is, nevertheless, an intolerable nuisance. It is fully in evidence at this time, and people can judge for themselves as to its character. It is a persistent weed, and should, perhaps, rank next to that terror—the Russian thistle. That it will, if left undisturbed, utterly ruin lawns, has been amply demonstrated in our own town. The best method to eradicate it, of which we have knowledge, is to dig it out with a flat-pointed pick. No milder measures will suffice. If any parts of the roots are left in the ground they form new growths, with multiplied capacity for harm.

For years the Eastern bankers have predicted that if the silver discussion was kept up in this country, there would be no English demand for our securities. The silver discussion has never in the history of the world, or of this country been so active, and the rehabilitation of silver by this country single handed seemed so probable, as to-day, and yet yesterday there was a boom on the New York Stock Exchange on account of the foreign buying of American securities. There is an explanation needed, if people are going to be scared out of having opinions on the financial questions.

The recent action of the Legislature and the Governor of New York in the passing and signing of the racing bills, requires a good deal of explanation. The new constitution of New York specifically prohibits the legalizing of any sort of gambling. Not a word is said about horse racing. If this horse racing is to be carried on without gambling, why was it necessary to have special laws passed "to the full limit of the constitution," to provide for the holding of the race meetings. The whole thing looks like an attempt at evasion.

Pike's Peak Tagger, the baby born near "the summit of the lofty peak that bears his name," yesterday, starts out with exalted views of life. The world is at his feet. He is born without effort on a plane to which many have climbed after only a long and serious struggle. He can look down a rise upon the gold of Cripple Creek or the aristocracy of Cascade avenue. And yet he is not to be without ambition. At his door rises still another eminence, up which he can climb. The summit is still ahead of him.

Populism bears exactly the same fruit in South Carolina that it did in Colorado. Tillman and his crowd are of the same stripe as Waite and his followers. The proclamation issued by Governor Irby is but a re-echo of the "Damn the courts" that we heard here in Colorado last year. The United States Courts have decided that these men in South Carolina shall not forbid citizens of the United States to vote, in defiance of the national constitution, and now Irby, and Tillman, and the rest of that ilk, rise in their might and say that they will never submit. That sort of a document would sound more rational in 1859 than it does now. South Carolina is still in the United States, and the United States is plenty big enough to enforce the decrees of its courts. We hope that these men will find this out as thoroughly as Governor Waite learned it.

Admiral Meade is a little too foxy for the administration to catch. The hook in the bait of the request to verify his words was a little too apparent. It was a nice temptation for him to rub in his criticisms a little harder, but he did not succumb. Instead he has simply refused to state whether he did say the harsh things about the administration or not. The public will draw its own conclusions, there will be no evidence for a court martial, and the severe arraignment will stand, without contradiction or redress. We are glad of it.

What an abominable record the Whisky trust has made for itself, since the first organization. Arson, attempted murder, bribery, forgery and general dishonesty are among the charges that have been made against the responsible officers of the concern, and none of these charges has ever been disproved to the public satisfaction. It looks as if all the objectionable features of the liquor traffic had found expression in this one company.

The removal of the minister to Venezeula without telling him what the charges against him were, or giving him any chance to defend himself, is about as flagrant a breach of the rules of "civil service reform" as could be described. But then, civil service is not in this campaign, anyhow. That was in the campaign of 1884. It is to the "sound money" cause that the man of destiny is now consecrated.

If you have no lilacs in your front yard, do not beg or steal them from your neighbors, until you have set out a few bushes yourself. You have the satisfaction of knowing that even if you are not here yourself, other people will be here to appreciate them.

There ought to be a large turnout of citizens at the flag raising at the new Washington school building on the West Side this afternoon. Let it be an important occasion, not only to the school children, but to all who love the flag, and like to see it hoisted to the breeze.

The owners of the many acres of vineyards in this State that will come into bearing this year will be able to reap a golden harvest from their forethought of some years back. Grapes will be worth money in this State this fall, with the East out of the competition.

It is a sad statement of affairs when the minister from this country to another, and an American admiral quarrel with each other, and then throw up their devotion to American principles up at each other as a reproach.

Unfair Treatment of Silver Advocates.

The swift development of American sentiment for the restoration of bimetallism must be regarded as remarkable in view of the fact that the cause has never yet received anything like fair treatment from the great city newspapers. The practice of these journals has been to suppress the most important information favorable to bimetallism and to publish everything that will tend to justify the gold standard. A few weeks ago Mr. Balfour, surely not an insignificant personage, made in England, a strong speech for silver remonetization. Some of the journals in this city gave a brief abstract of it; others wholly ignored it. The Philadelphia Press, which professes to favor bimetallism under certain conditions, devotes much space day after day to the ribald nonsense produced in support of the gold standard by Horace White, of New York, who is not only a rabid gold monometallist, but a free trader; but neither The Press, nor any other Philadelphia morning paper, has ever yet printed a line of the strong testimony recently given by Mr. Jay Cooke to the necessity for silver restoration. Mr. Cooke is the most eminent financier in this city; a man of unimpeachable honor and a patriot who has done service of the highest value to his country; but, because he speaks against the British gold standard and in behalf of American bimetallism, the Republican journals of his own town ignore him wholly, and hide from their readers the fact that he has spoken at all. If Mr. Cooke had pronounced for British gold monometallism The Press no doubt would have extended to him the same consideration that it has given to the New York Democrat, free trader, and representative of British opinion.—(The Manufacturer.

A Good Suggestion.

The tramp may tell you that he wants bread and butter, when your own eyes tell you that he needs soap. Therefore save the butter and put soap on his bread.—(Colorado City Iris.

Detectives Thwarted By Hospitality.

Richard Harding Davis, Lloyd Griscom and Henry Somerset just back from Honduras, all agree that Central America is the grandest country on earth for a white man to keep out of.

The three gringoes traveled through Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia and Venezuela. The original idea of the trip was to investigate the headquarters of the Louisiana lottery in Honduras. The three meant to do good detective work, but they were thwarted by the fact that the lottery building was the only place at which they could board comfortably. Being guests of the lottery, they felt bound to confess that they had come to investigate it. The lottery said all right, and treated them more pleasantly than ever.

They reached the Pacific at Amapala. From there they sailed for 70 miles in an open boat 40 feet long to Corinto. Less provident than the owl and the pussy cat, they had only a box of sardines and two biscuits to live on. They had no lemon for the sardines.—(New York Press.

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COLORADO COLLEGE NOTES.

Mr. Bissell has been called home to Walsenburg on bulsness.

Miss Wallace went home to Denver Thursday for a few days' visit.

Miss Alice Bemis and Miss Morgan have left school and will depart for the East soon.

Mr. Barney has gone to Arizona for a three weeks' trip along the canon of the Colorado river.

Professor Parsons for the last week has been out on a tour of the State in the interests of the College.

The Y. M. C. A. is now busily at work raising the money to send two of its members to the summer school at Lake Geneva, Ill.

Miss Katherine Goodell is a new-comer at Montgomery hall. She is tutoring under Professor Gile preparatory to entering "Smith" next fall.

Field day is progressing firmly, and a goodly number of entries have been secured for it. The wheel races are especially well filled.

It is rumored that before long the faculty and trustees of the College will make their debut on the ball field in a game with the first nine.

Mr. W. R. Richards of Newport, N. H., has given the College a scholarship of one thousand dollars through the Woman's Educational society. Mr. Richards is a brother-in-law of Professor Gile.

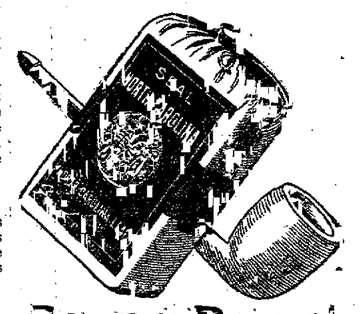
The second public rhetoricals of the elocution department were held in the chapel on Wednesday morning under Professor Sterne's direction. Miss Gillette, Miss Spicer, Miss Roberts, Mr. Packard and Mr. Anderson declaimed.

The warm weather is having its effect on the Young Ladies' Glee club, as their attendance has been rather small lately. It is understood that the club extends a cordial welcome to visitors, as it is hoped thereby to stimulate its tardy members to a better attendance.

Just now the members of the ball nine are the pets of the whole College. They are being pampered and petted that they will soon be too soft to play even the faculty. Already they have been given four receptions and Monday evening Miss Brigham gave them a fifth at her home on Nevada avenue.

Tennis has taken a great boom at the College. An association has been formed among the students, with Mr. Barney as president and Milnor Roberts as secretary-treasurer. The two courts back of the library have been scraped and graded and are being covered with three inches of pure adobe and will be made the best grounds in the town. While the courts are primarily for the College people, outsiders will be allowed their use upon reasonable terms.

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MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs May 14—The good showing made by the brokers on 'Change yesterday was again in evidence to-day. Nearly half the stocks on the list were traded in the result being a total of well over 30,000 shares. The heaviest seller was Union with 20,000 shares, all of which were handled by one broker and went at the one figure of 13⅝. The general tone of the market, as far as prices is concerned, was hardly so good as on the previous day but there were one or two strong stocks. Consolidated, Mt. Rosa and Gold and Globe can all be classed under this latter head. Consolidated had 4000 sales, all of which went at 3¾, the closing figure of yesterday. The same figure was bid for the stock at the close of the call but there was none offered at less than it. Mt Rosa had only 2000 sales and it all brought an even 4 cents. There was no trading in Gold and Globe, though 7½ was persistently bid for it. Both the silver stocks were weak. Argentum did not maintain the slight improvement of Monday and was selling down as low as 91 and 92, though the semblance of a reaction manifested itself towards the close of business and the stock wound up in good demand at 91½ for 100 and 500 share blocks. Portland and Isabella had about 3000 sales between them but both were selling at low figures. Bob Lee, Creede and Cripple Creek and Work were the other traders.

	Bid.	Asked	Sales
Alamo	17⅛	21½	.....
Anaconda	95	99	.....
Argentum Juniata	91½	92½	1200
Bob Lee	060	060	2700
Consolidated	3¾	3½	4000
C O D	2	3	.....
Creede & Cripple Creek	15⅜	15⅝	500
Franklin	.....	070	.....
Fanny Rawlings	6	7½	.....
Gold and Globe	7½	7¾	.....
Isabella	17½	17⅝	1500
Isabella (stamped)	16	18	.....
Mt Rosa	3¾	4	2000
Mollie Gibson	1 00	1 02	.....
Pharmacist	4	4½	.....
Portland	68	69	1400
Specimen	3	3⅛	.....
Summit	6	6½	.....
Union	13¾	13⅞	.....
Work	2⅞	2¾	1000

Second Call.

A few under 20,000 shares were sold at the second call of which the greater part were in Union. The surprise of the afternoon was the strength and activity of Argentum Juniata. Well over 3000 shares of the stock changed hands and there was an increase in price of several cents. The first block was of 100 shares which brought 92 and a second block went at the same figure. At this point trading became quite brisk and the price was raised to 93 and 94 while 1500 shares changed hands at the latter figure. The price dropped back a little at the close of the call the quotations standing at 93 bid and 94 asked. The trading in Union was all done in one block the 15,000 shares sold all bringing 13⅞. It has a firmer appearance than for the past day or so and now stands at 14 asked. Mollie Gibson rattled out a thousand sales in quick order. It sold in two 500 blocks each bringing $1. This remained the bid quotation to the close of the call when there was none offered at any figure. The only other trader on the list was Isabella with a little block of 100 shares. Gold and Globe and Consolidated both remained very strong in price, but there was no trading in them. The total sales for the day were 53,600 shares.

	Bid.	Asked	Sales
Alamo	2	2½	.....
Anaconda	34	38	.....
Argentum-Juniata	93	95	3200
Bob Lee	050	060	.....
Consolidated	3¼	3½	.....
C O D	2	.....	.....
Creede & Cripple Creek	15⅜	15⅝	.....
Franklin	045	060	.....
Fanny Rawlings	6	8½	.....
Gold and Globe	7½	7¾	.....
Isabella	17	17⅜	100
Isabella, (stamped)	16	17	.....
Mt Rosa	3⅞	4	.....
Mollie Gibson	1 00		1000
Pharmacist	4	4½	.....
Portland	68	69½	.....
Specimen	3	3⅜	.....
Summit	6	6½	.....
Union	13½	14	15000
Work	2⅜	3	.....

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: A J, 200 at 91, 500 at 91½ and 500 at 92; Bob Lee, 2700 at $5 50 per 1000; Consolidated 1000 at 3¼, Creede and Cripple Creek 500 at 15⅜, Isabella 1000 at 17⅜ and 500 at 17½, Mt Rosa, 2000 at 4, Portland, 1400 at 68½, Union 20,000 at 13¾, Work, 1000 at 2¾. For the second call they were: A J, 400 at 92½, 100 at 93, 200 at 94 and 1500 at 95, Isabella 100 at 18, Mollie G 1000 at $1, Union 15000 at 13¾.

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, May 14—Business here to-day was again pretty lively and fully carried on the good outlook of the previous day. The bears again had command of things and raided Bangkok in great shape. Several good-sized blocks of the stock were dumped on the market in order to break the price and at one time it sold down as low as 15¾. Towards the close of the call it again showed those recuperative powers which have been noted in the two previous days. There was a good deal of noise when Mollie Gibson was called but the bid and asked quotations were too wide apart for very much trading to be consummated. As it was, 300 shares changed hands which went at $1.02 and $1.03 and the stock closed near these figures at the close of the call. Eight stocks on the list were traded in, showing the market to be a very general one, more so, in fact, than it has been for many weeks past. Another pleasing feature about it was the fact that all stocks traded in were wanted in big blocks, as much as 10,000 shares of Aola and Gold and Globe being bid for.

	Bid.	Asked	Sales.
Amity	085	095	.....
Aola	075	095	.....
Anaconda	36	37	.....
Bangkok	16¾	17	4500
Big Six	10½	10¾	.....
Boston & Idaho Tun	23¼	23½	200
Forepaugh	49	55	.....
Gold Standard	2	2¾	1100
Gold and Globe	7½	8	1000
Justice	2⅞	3	200
Mollie Gibson	1 01	1 03	300
Mt. Rosa	3⅞	4	1000
Pharmacist	4	5½	.....
Work	2½	2⅝	100

The curb and off-board sales were as follows. A J, 2900 at 93 and 300 at 92½; Union Leasing, 1000 at 63, 1000 at 65 and 200 at 66; Portland, 1100 at 68½ and 200 at 69; Isabella, 1500 at 18½; Jack Pot, 1000 at 1⅝, Bangkok, 6000 at 18, 5000 at 16½, 1000 at 17 and 1200 at 17½, Golden Dale, 5000 at $3 00 per 1000; Union, 5000 at 13½; Aola, 10,000 at 39,00 per 1000; Mollie G., 1000 at $1.02½; Anaconda, 1000 at 36½, 500 at 37; Big Six, 200 at 10⅝; Gold and Globe, 2000 at 7⅞ and 1000 at 7¾.

Curb Sales.

The curb brokers were very busy yesterday but most of the trading was done in the listed stocks an account of which will be be found elsewhere. The most prominent stocks in the unlisted ones were Gold King, Union Leasing, and Lottie Gibson each of which had 2000 sales and were strong in price. Gould and Buckhorn also figured in the active list.

The folowing quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case, and represent the current value of the stock when the last transaction in it was made.

	Low.	High.	Sales.
The Cripple Creeks.			
Addie E	....	6	.....
Aola	090	1	.....
Adele	¼	⅜	.....
Anchoria-Leland	35	38	.....
Bankers	2⅛	2¾	.....
Blue Bell	2⅛	2¼	.....
Black Diamond	5½	6	.....
Broken Hill	4½	5	.....
Ben Hur	1	1⅛	.....
Bull Hill Apex	....	....	.....
Buckhorn	1½	1⅝	3000
Calumet	....	050	.....
Champion	....	....	.....
Combination	5	5⅛	.....
Columbine	085	090	.....
Colo City & Manitou	....	1⅛	.....
Copper Mountain	1	1¼	.....
Enterprise	5½	6	.....
Elkton	....	76	.....
Eureka	78	7	.....
Free Coinage	3	3½	.....
Garfield-Grouse	2½	2¼	.....
Golden Dale	035	040	.....
Gold King	12	12¼	2000
Golden Eagle	1⅛	1¼	.....
Gold Standard	3	3¼	.....
Gould	3¾	3⅞	2000
Granite Hill	040	045	.....
Goldstone	030	035	.....
Golden Age	075	085	.....
Good Hope	....	2	.....
Isadore	037	040	.....
Jack Pot	1¾	1⅞	.....
Keystone	1⅝	1¾	.....
Lottie Gibson	3½	3¾	.....
Ladessa	....	2	.....
Lembi	....	....	.....
Matoa	¾	1	.....
Monarch	....	7	.....
Moose	65	70½	.....
Mundo	1½	1⅞	.....
Mutual	2½	3	.....
Matt France	1	1½	.....
Nipple Mountain	1¼	1½	.....
New Market	⅜	½	.....
Nugget	10½	11	.....
Ophir	2½	2½	.....
Orphan Bell	7½	8	.....
Oro Grande	....	....	.....
Raven H B	020	025	.....
Railway Posta	....	5	.....
Ruth-Esther	040	050	.....
Star of the West	040	050	.....
Sacremento	3	3½	.....
Safety	....	5	.....
Shasta	....	....	.....
Standard	020	025	.....
Tirasca	½	1	.....
Union Pacific	....	010	3000
Victor	3 50	4.00	.....
Victor Consolidated	....	....	.....
Virginia M	1½	1⅝	.....
World	....	1½	.....
Wheel of Fortune	¼	⅜	.....
Miscellaneous		..	115000
Miscellaneous.			
United Mines	4	5	.....
Antlers-Park Regent	1¼	1⅜	.....
Del Monte (Creede)	5¼	6	.....
San Fernando	....	10	.....
Colo Heat & Fuel Co	....	2 00	.....
Smuggler	....	1.50	.....
Total sales			125000

JACK POT MEETING

Several Leases Being Worked on the Company's Claims.

The annual meeting of the Jack Pot company was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the company's office in the El Paso block.

The report of the president, Dr. S. W. Morrison, was read and it showed the prospects of the company to be very bright with two sets of lessees at work on the Jack Pot lode, two on the Gettysburg and others on the Mary Wynne and Silver Belle. The Iron Master claim is being worked under bond and lease and is considered one of the most valuable claims of the company. The bond calls for $20,000 a first payment of $2 000 being payable on July 15 next, and the remainder on Jan. 15, 1896.

During the past year patents have been secured on the Jack Pot, Gettysburg and Ironmaster and patents applied for on the Providence, Mary Wynne and Silver Belle which comprise the six claims of the company. There is a debt of $1,700 and over $350 in the treasury.

Some change was made in the directory, those elected yesterday being as follows. Charles Farnsworth, W. F. Anderson, Dr C. L. Caldwell, C. E. Aiken and Dr. S. W Morrison.

Between 600,000 and 700,000 shares were represented at the meeting.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Will in the Future Allow Its Members to Trade in the Unlisted Stocks.

It having been suggested by several members of the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange that the need of trading in unlisted stocks on 'change was being felt the governing committee met yesterday afternoon to talk over the matter.

The pro and con of the case was gone over for some length of time, and in the end it was decided to permit trading in unlisted stocks after the regular call in the morning and afternoon.

To this end the caller has been directed after the call is finished to call up any stock of good standing that the brokers in the pit may desire. This will give authenticity to all trades made as a record will be kept of them in the same manner as all other deals that have been transacted on 'change. Besides being entered in a book a record of the sales made will be found on the big slate in the visitors' stand, where the quotations on all stocks called up will be marked.

Anchoria Leland Company.

The annual meeting of the Anchoria-Leland company was held yesterday morning in the Opera House block, and about four-fifths of the stock was represented. The affairs of the company were shown to be in excellent shape. There is both money and stock in the treasury and royalties from the various leases being worked on the Gold Hill claims are accumulating.

At the election the following directors were elected: Irving Howbert, Theophilus Harrison, W. F. Anderson, B. F. Crowell, S. N. Nye, John Potter, F. H. Gray, J. C. Plumb and Ed Howbert. At the directors' meeting which followed, the following officers were elected: Irving Howbert, president; B. F. Crowell, vice president; C. W. Howbert, secretary; and A. Sutton, treasurer.

THE DENVER EXPOSITION.

Kind Words and Good Suggestions From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

That a good deal of interest is being taken in the forthcoming Denver Mining Exposition in the East is shown by the following editorial from The Engineering and Mining Journal:

"Latest advices from Denver indicate that the plans for the holding of a Mining and Industrial Exposition in that city in the fall of next year are being advanced with vigor and success. The experience of the World's Fair ought to prove invaluable in indicating the lines to be followed in order to render the Denver Exposition both instructive and attractive. The tendency of recent expositions has been too much toward glorified advertising, and they have too little followed the intention of the first of all such enterprises, that of 1851, which was planned primarily to afford a general meeting place for the intelligence of humanity, the interchange of ideas and the comparison of commodities. The mere accumulation of irridescent cases of mineral specimens or the collection of a multiplicity of mining machinery will prove wearisome to the untechnical and stale to the scientific visitor. It was one of the most striking features of the Chicago Exposition that wherever some one was at hand to explain the character, value, or intention of an exhibit there you were sure to find a group of interested listeners. People nowadays are glad to acquire knowledge and soon tire of mere sightseeing. Knowledge, however, must be presented in an attractive form, not in indigestible chunks of statistics, but sandwiched, as it were, under the cover of amusement. If, therefore, it could be arranged that the exhibits be supervised by persons capable of answering intelligently the simple, though often embarrassingly comprehensive, questions of the visiting tourist and business man, then much good may ensue both to the enlargement of general knowledge and the dissemination of information regarding the mineral and industrial resources of the Rocky mountain region.

"It may prove possible to carry this idea a step further and accompany the exhibition of working models by arranging brief addresses explanatory of the mode of operation of stamp mills, concentrators, leaching plants and other examples of the ways in which the metals are won from their ores. Denver is a great smelting center, and Colorado has been in many ways a pioneer in metallurgical practice. Some of the methods employed at the representative establishments will doubtless be illustrated by small but complete working models. The close rivalry between chlorination and cyanidation should assure excellent illustrations of the operation of both processes. * * * * * * * * *

"The experience of the International Science congress of 1893 should enable the executive officers of the Denver Exposition to arrange for the holding of representative gatherings for the discussion and elucidation of the many mining and metallurgical problems which arise daily in the workings of the industry of which the Great West is the field of operation."

Leadville Notes.

The Keystone drill hole, further to the west, is still going down, and has reached a depth of about 700 feet in the lime.

The new plant of machinery has been placed on the Louise, in South Evans gulch, and the work of removing the surface water and sinking will soon be under way. The bottom of the shaft at present in quartzose material, iron stained and assays made show that it carries $5 to $10 in gold, 8 ounces silver and 2 per cent. lead. This, of course, is hardly pay material, but is a most encouraging sign, as demonstrating that there is likely to be an ore chute within a short distance although the shaft is only 80 feet in depth.

One of the most active sections of Leadville is the lower section of Big Evans gulch, south of Evansville, where the Leadville Limited Mining and Leasing company is operating. There are three distinct plants of machinery being put in place, one on the White Prince. The boiler on the White Prince, however, will be used to supply steam to the Little Galesburg, which is 200 feet distant. The parties who have charge of the work are satisfied that there is a big body of ore at this point, undoubtedly the same ore that has already been so extensively worked in the Nettie Morgan.

From the "Times."

It simply beats the world, this mining camp of Cripple Creek.

The expert long ago threw up both hands.

The individual miner is aroused with his discoveries.

The miner and the expert—and their number is legion—all declare that the Cripple Creek Mining district is the greatest on earth.

Let the skeptics investigate.

Current News.

Stock broking business is brisk.

Close upon 100,000 shares of Union changed hands yesterday.

The tone of the market is considerably better.

Broker T. P. Kane was a heavy trader in Consolidated on the curb yesterday. He handled over 30,000 shares.

Off board sales reported yesterday were: Union, 3500 at 3½ and Consolidated, 17,500 at 3¼ and 15,500 at 3¼.

Hon. Richard Blanc and Hon. E. O. Wolcott have been invited to attend the opening of the Board of Trade on Wednesday next.

Jno. W. Proudfit handled 10,00 Pharmacist at the first call yesterday and dealt in a good many other stocks, both in the morning and afternoon.

Colone Fitzpatrick was responsible for the sale of 20,000 Union in the pit yesterday and also handled several other stocks.

Mr. G. W. Lindley's seat on 'change has been taken by Partner Fitzpatrick during the former's absence in New York. G. W. L. will be back in about two weeks.

Broker Fisher, who represents Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co. on change, was very busy with Argentum and Union yesterday and traded in several thousand dollars' worth of those stocks.

Russel Prentice bought some large blocks of Consolidated on 'change yesterday morning and appeared to be willing to purchase any amount at 3½. He procured a good deal of the stock from Sherwood Aldrich.

W. H. Hollingshead is working the south 600 feet of the New Discovery under lease. In the bottom of his 45 foot shaft the vein is five feet wide between smooth walls. Half of the vein is ore which assays from $10 to $25 per ton and it is being piled separately. A trial shipment will be made to one of the chlorination mills this week.

With regard to the charges brought against Mr. Wandell of breaking the rules of the Mining Exchange, the governing committee passed a resolution to the effect that the charges were not proven and the case was dismissed.

Off board sales were very numerous yesterday and most of them were in Union. They were as follows: Union, 42,000 at 13½, 27,000 at 13⅝, 24,000 at 13¾ and 10,000 at 13⅞; Consolidated, 15,000 at 3¼. A sale of 1500 Bangkok at 17¼ was also reported.

John E. Lundstrum, George T. Parsons and Oliver Stroup yesterday incorporated the Great Western Gold Mining company with a capital stock of $300,000. The company will have headquarters at Colorado Springs and operate in El Paso county.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Boston and Cripple Creek Mining company, which is capitalized for $300,000. The directors of the new concern are Samuel Leon, W. A. Gove, John C. Watson, Charles E. Adams. The company will operate in the Cripple Creek district.

The new machinery of the Victor will be ready by May 15, says the Cripple Creek Miner. It includes a 60-horse power boiler and engine with double friction gear six feet in diameter. The shaft will be sunk vertically. At a point 240 feet in depth the shaft will pass through the footwall country rock. The shaft will be sunk to the fifth level. There will be placed in the shaft a cage, which will greatly facilitate the removal of the rock from the mine.

One of the most unique watch chains ever made is now being worn by Mr. Brown, of the firm of Milner & Brown, the well known assayers of this city. It has the appearance at first sight of being a series of silver and gold links, but upon closer inspection it is seen that the supposed links are small glass cylinders sealed with gold caps at each end. The curious part of it is that each cylinder is filled with hundreds of tiny gold and silver buttons which have accumulated during a long and successful term in the assaying business.

The Gazette notes that the quotation and sales table of the Denver Exchange has been dropped from the columns of The Engineering and Mining Journal. It is presumed that this has been done on account of their coming from an inaccurate source. This opportunity is taken of stating that Secretary Parsons of the Denver Exchange is in no way responsible for the misrepresentations that have been made in this respect lately. On account of the severe sickness of Mrs. Parsons, he has been unable to attend to these matters and it is thought that as soon as he is able to, that the quotations will appear again in proper form.

In the past two days close upon 100,000 shares have been bought and sold on 'change.

Felix Berry and Cal Magner have been driving a tunnel for the past three months in order to cut the Jack G. vein. It has now reached a depth of 582 feet and the breast is nearly 300 feet below grass roots. About a week ago a small vein was cut and last night another was just entered and is believed to be the one wanted. The lessees will be able to take out big money in the next nine months as they will have plenty of stoping ground.

The surveys of the week are as follows: No. 9427, Pueblo, Pittsburg; 9329, Pueblo, Aztec, Bond Holder and Jasper lodes; 9451, Pueblo, Cartwright; 9435, Denver, Roxbury and Holland lodes; 9268, Leadville, Belle of the West, Warren B. Fitzgerald, Spar and Jessie lodes; 9346, Pueblo, Divide; 9347, Leadville, James; 9387, Leadville, Baltimore; 9413, Leadville, Gold Eagle; 9459, Pueblo, Jay Gould No. 3, Excelsior and Matchless lodes; 9477, Pueblo, Bessie H.; 9389, Pueblo, Wide Awake; 9352, Leadville, Gold and Silver lode; 9442, Pueblo, Little Ella.

Assays have been had from the float picked up on Straub mountain that gives returns running well up into the thousands, but the vein from which this float came appears to be as yet somewhat of a mystery. However, several good and well defined veins have recently been uncovered that have returned assays so satisfactory that miners prospecting this hill feel highly elated. One feature that seems to predominate among the miners in this locality is their obstinate secrecy in regard to the value of ore that has been from time to time brought to the surface. This, no doubt, is the real cause that has prevented capitalists from seeking investment on this particular mountain.—Victor News.

There is not likely a more promising property in the Cripple Creek Mining district than the Free Coinage group, a company that owns more than 30 acres on the very summit of Bull hill. Why the stockholders, says the Cripple Creek Times, not to say the officeholders, do not get a move on themselves, it would be hard to understand. Better territory than that owned by the Free Coinage company does not exist in this district that is at present undeveloped.

One of the directors of the newly-formed Gold and Silver Extraction company operating at Florence, estimates that fully one-fourth of the gold being produced in the world to-day comes from cyanide plants. There are many large works in South Africa using the process, and one of them is taking out 60,000 ounces of gold a month. So far in this country the production has been small.

Dr. Richard Pearce, at Argo, has just concluded a very interesting and suggestive experiment. He took a crushed sample of rich ore from Cripple Creek, which carried 1100 ounces of gold per ton, and digested it in a very weak solution of sodium chloride and sulphate of iron, making the solution correspond as near as practicable to the waters found in nature, says The Mining Industry. The ore was kept in a place having a temperature little less than boiling water for six weeks, when all the gold except one ounce per ton was found to have gone into solution. A few small crystals of pyrite were then placed in the bottle of solution and the gold began to immediately precipitate on them. It was noticeable, however, that the pyrite crystals which were from zinc, galena or other extraneous matter received no gold precipitate. Those which had no such foreign associations were beautifully covered with fine gold crystals.

Sons of Veterans Kick.

Bloomington, Ills., May 14.—The Sons of Veterans, in State encampment, has passed resolutions denouncing the dedication of the Confederate statue in Chicago Memorial Day. Bitter speeches of a personal character were indulged in. After three hours of such debate the society put itself on record as opposed to the participation of any patriotic organization in the exercises.

DISTRICT COURT.

THE MAY TERM WAS BEGUN YESTERDAY.

Cases Were Set for Trial in Both Divisions—Judge Lunt Will Sit in the Criminal Division and Judge Harris in Civil Division.

The May term of the District Court began yesterday. Judge Lunt is to preside in the first division and Judge Harris in the second this term. It will be a hard working session.

Following was the business in the first division yesterday:

People vs. Lowe, et al.; set for May 4.

People vs. Mary Hamlin; set for May 16.

People vs. John Hayden; set for May 16.

People vs. Griffin; set for May 20.

People vs. Lewis; set for May 23.

People vs. Van Houghten; set for May 27.

People vs. Yeoman; set for May 31.

People vs. Lyons; trial order vacated and reset for June 10.

People vs. Duley; set for June 14.

People vs. Quinton; allowed to go on his recognizance taken in open court.

People vs. Fred Brown; plea of guilty on the first count and others nolled.

People vs. Neal Thompson; J. M. Johnson assigned.

People vs. J. C. Luisk; Attorney Wing assigned to defend; set for trial May 1.

People vs. McLain and Rinehart; set for June 18.

People vs. Jameson; set for May 27.

People vs. H. Perry; plea of guilty to petit larceny and sent to the county jail for 30 days.

People vs. Fitzgerald; sent to county jail for 30 days.

People vs. Lewis; bond forfeited.

People vs. Joseph Smith; sent to county jail for 30 days.

People vs. McCroskey; J. M. Johnson appointed to prosecute.

Diamond Drill company vs. Ashton; plaintiff's application for injunction allowed.

County Commissioners vs. Bowers; finding of the court upon agreed statement of facts is that defendant is not obliged to deposit any amount of the money stated in agreed statement of facts into the county fund. Cost of the proceedings are to be divided.

Second Division.

Judge Harris heard a number of motions yesterday, and set cases for trial during the term as given below. The list is correct, and the attorneys should put the slips. The list is as follows:

2831—Berry vs. Sweeney, May 15.

2440—Johnson et al. vs. Montgomery et al., May 15.

2684—Buster vs. Jacobson, May 15.

3057—Walker, assignee, vs. Codd, May 15.

2505—Jones vs. Bull Hill M. and T. Co., May 16.

2296—Cockring et al. vs. Brovo et al., May 16.

2352—McCartney vs. Faber et al, May 16.

2466—Sawyer et al. vs. Mason et al., May 17.

3115—Chellew vs. Victor Banking Co., May 17.

2903—McRoy et al., vs. Jones et al., May 18.

2294—Hundley et al. vs. Munson et al., May 8.

2068—Giles vs. Jenkens et al., May 18.

2562—Wheaton et al. vs. Faulkner et al., May 20.

2514—Older et al. vs. Juno M. & M. Co., May 20.

2988—Demandel vs. Burns et al., May 21.

2282—Montgomery et al. vs. Edsall, May 21.

2461—Uncle Sam M. & M. Co. vs. Arvilla T. & M. Co., May 21.

3013—Fritz et al, vs. Nichols & Johnson, May 22.

2460—McDermid et al. vs. Arvilla T. & M. Co., May 22.

247—Barbour et al. vs. Gould M. & M. Co., May 23.

2867—Strong et al. vs. McCandless et al., trustee, May 24.

2403—Carolina Newman G. M. Co. vs. Evans et al., May 24.

2389—Allen et al. vs. Barnard et al., May 25.

2395—Nugget M. & M. Co. vs. Gould Standard M. & T. Co., May 25.

2519—Henry vs. VanMeter et al., May 28.

1908—Princess G. M. Co. vs. Stark et al., May 28.

2430—Zook vs. Odle, May 29.

2477—Twin Sisters G. M. Co. vs. Townsend et al., May 29.

2711—Elcorado M. & M. Co. vs. Burton., May 31.

2087—Rouse vs. Meyers, June 1.

2775—Jeff Davis M. Co. vs. Morrison et al., June 4.

2306—Johnson et al. vs. Colo. City and Man. P. & M. Co., June 4.

2803—Chatillion et al. vs. Klaes et al., June 5.

2436—Hoover et al. vs. Gould M. & M. Co., June 5.

2827—McCoy et al. vs. Klaes et al., June 6.

2320—Jordan et al. vs. Beacon G. & S. M. Co., June 6.

2780—Kiloran vs. Cummings et al., June 7.

2505—Wilson Creek M. Co. vs. Bland et al., June 7.

2506—Wilson Creek M. Co. vs. Bland et al., June 7.

2427—Phil Sheridan M. Co. vs. Bowers, June 8.

2394—McNary et al. vs. Brown, June 8.

2560—Colo. Loan & Mtg. Co. vs. Nuckolls, June 8.

2104—Hughes et al. vs. McRoy et al., June 11.

2167—Roach vs. Work et al., June 12.

2884—Roach vs. Gold Deposit Co., June 12.

2556—Wade et al. vs. Juno M. & M. Co., June 13.

2056—Bentley vs. Hall, June 13.

1990—Bentley vs. Currency G. M. Co., June 14.

2487—Phil Sheridan M. & M. Co. vs. Coleman, June 15.

2488—Brown vs. Coleman, June 15.

2497—Phil Sheridan M. & M. Co. vs. Bull Mountain G. M. Co., June 18.

2498—Moynahan et al. vs. Bull Mountain G. M. Co., June 18.

2500—Chicago-Cripple Creek G. M. Co. vs. Bull Mountain G. M. Co., June 19.

2504—Cripple Creek Con. M. Co. vs. Harrison et al., June 20.

2507—Smith et al. vs. Mason et al., June 2..

2511—Phil Sherican M. & M. Co. vs. Watson et al., June 21.

2525—Chicago-Cripple Creek G. M. Co. vs. Watson et al., June 22.

2533—Reynolds vs. Hoore, June 22.

2550—Ea. et al. vs. Russell et al., June 24.

2568—Johnson et al. vs. Brovo, June 24.

2581—Wilson vs. Simmons et al., June 25.

2526—Strong vs. Keeney, June 26.

2527—Strong vs. Keeney, June 26.

2604—Finnerty vs. Woodward et al., June 27.

2605—Finnerty vs. Clark, et al, June 27.

2009—Bolin vs. Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway company, June 28.

NATIONAL REFORM

Sunday's Big Mass Meeting in the Coliseum.

The biggest mass meeting ever held in the city assembled in the Coliseum Sunday night to hear an able discussion on "National Reform." The speaker of the evening was Dr George of Pittsburg, field secretary of the National Reform association. The meeting was held at 8 o'clock and over 2000 people were present. Most of the churches of the city omitted their evening services to permit the attendance of the members of the congregation.

Dr. Slocum, president of Colorado College, presided. The singing was under the direction of the Y. P. S. C. E. societies, led by J. O McCracken. At the opening the congregation sang "Nearer My God to Thee."

Rev. Pressley Thompson read the scripture for the evening and Rev A. M. Prewett made the opening prayer.

Dr. Slocum in opening, spoke of the movements for social reform in the world. It is the application of moral principles in affairs of state, in politics, etc. To be successful it must touch the individual.

Dr. George spoke about three quarters of an hour. He described good citizenship as Christian citizenship and carried this out as his line of thought. Men of affairs ought to recognize God more fully. There are greater and grander principles underlying society than economic questions. He first discussed the Christian Sabbath and declared that in this country it is fast passing away, and we are drifting to the Continental European Sabbath, a holiday. He finds the very first cause of it in the establishment of the mail service, and that Sunday mail has been a great demoralizer. It has led to Sunday trains, Sunday legislation, etc. He inquired what success we are having along that line in building up the moral condition of the people. The liquor business was next discussed and the government censured for licensing it. He wanted to know what success we are having along this line when 100,000 die every year from drink. The family relation was next discussed, and especially the laws on divorce. The business of the country, he thinks, is honeycombed with iniquities and things can't get much worse. The remedy suggested is to serve the Lord. Blot out Sunday mail, liquor licenses, the laws of divorce, etc. Start anew with God on our side. He does not believe in church and State being connected, but wants to see more religion in the State. Dr. George announced that there is to be held a convention in Denver on June 3, to discuss these matters, and he wants everyone to go who can.

At the conclusion of the address a number of the ministers read lists of delegates who have been appointed to go to Denver.

Dr. Gregg, of the First Congregational Church, spoke of the interest shown by the meeting and he is convinced that a majority of those present are for the preservation of the Christian Sabbath and are convinced that there is no greater evil than the licensed saloon. A united effort must be made to save the homes. Every Christian should give his best thought to these things. If the public sentiment of 4000 people in the community would show itself strong enough the drug stores would not display liquor in their windows and the newspapers would not take whisky ads.

Rev. C. A. Crane, of the Methodist Church, made some jocular remarks to the effect that Dr. George was behind the times, which led up to a scoring of the government for robbing the workingmen of their Sabbath by requiring them to abor. He thought the opiate of money has put us all to sleep. The debauch of the public conscience by the liquor license is the worst thing he knows of. Personally he feels that he has no more right to sit by and say nothing against it than he would to countenance any other felony.

Dr. Slocum closed the meeting with some appropriate remarks and asked the big congregation to sing "America."

Rev. Mr. Prewett pronounced the benediction.

About half past 1 yesterday afternoon a stable burned at 323 South Nevada avenue and a horse was killed. The alarm came in from box 43 and the department had some trouble in getting out of the hose house on account of the horses acting badly. When they got there the barn was in flames and it took hard work to save any portion of it. The stable was in the rear of the house occupied by Mr. O. G. Shields, and was owned by Mr. Ed. Draper of Eddy, N. M. In the stable was a horse owned by Mr. A. D. Craigue and used on his delivery wagon. The animal was suffocated before he could be released. The horse was valued at about $75. The loss on the stable will be $100 or more. The origin of the fire is unknown but thought to be incendiary. So far as could be learned it was not insured.

J. C. Loomis, who was a resident here for many years, died at Tallapoosa, Ga., April 10, aged 8. years.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

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The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Literary Department.

THE MAY CENTURY.

The leading feature of the Century continues to be F. Marion Crawford's continued story, "Casa Braccio." The story is certainly one of his strongest, and in this number the interest is undiminished, though the plot starts out in a new, and rather unexpected direction. In the beginning of the story the author outlined that from the marriage of the Scotch physician and the Italian nun, all sorts of dire disaster would result, and one is able to see now in what direction the catastrophe is to occur. It is hard to see how the heroine of this later part of the tale comes by her Satanic disposition. Her father, while forceful, was thoroughly well balanced and her mother's chief failing, if failing it was, consisted in placing her natural affections above a vow, taken before she had a chance to realize its significance. It seems to us that this devilish outcome of a marriage not in itself essentially wrong, will appear more natural to a Catholic mind, trained to expect a direct perversion of events to punish for a crime against the church, than to a non-Catholic. However, the story loses none of its interest or force on account of such possible criticisms.

"Trilby" seems to have set the fashion for stories about the studio life of the artists' quarter of Paris. "The Princess Sonia," by Julia Magruder, begun in this number, is the tale of the mutual attraction of two young women, fellow art students, one a Russian princess and the other a timid American. There is a chance for considerable romance outlined for the coming installments.

"An Errant Wooing" winds up with two weddings, the characters close up their guide-books, which have been the leading "action" of the story, and go home. The long short story, "Lucinda," produces a tired feeling both while and after taking.

The striking pictures of the great tree in the heart of an African jungle, whose actual roots have drawn up into its fibres the heart tissues of Dr. Livingstone, produce something like a thrill of discovery. One feels the same as when one comes upon a perfectly preserved relic of some important personage, long in the past. Among other clever features of this exceptionally fine number is a bright dialogue between the conventional hero and hero of modern fiction, among the bric-a-brac of the last page.

LITERARY NOTES.

M. Paul Bourget is writing a novel to be called En Marche.

Archdeacon Farrar has just been appointed Dean of Canterbury.

Alphonse Daudet's next book will be Le Soutien de Famille (the mainstay of the family.)

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne is coming to the United States again this fall to lecture on literature.

The author of "Supernatural Religion" is Mr. Walter R. Cassel, so the London Literary World declares.

The anonymous sonnet on Stevenson in the April Century is from the pen of Miss Louise Imogen Guiney.

The next volume in the series of Great Writes will be a Life of Renan, written by Mr. Frederic Espinasse.

Miss Kate Field has suspended the publication of her Washington for a year, on account of her poor health.

"Celibates," the new novel by Mr. Geo. Moore, the author of "Esther Waters," will be published by Macmillan & Co. in May.

Mr. Frederic Remington has made use of his Western experience in the preparation of a volume which he calls Pony Tracks.

Mr. Balfour's "Foundation of Belief" is the most successful book of the season in London. About 9000 copies have been sold already.

"The Plated City" is the name of a novel by Bliss Perry, author of "The Broughton House," which the Messrs. Scribner announce.

It is said that "Hans Breitman" has written a new series of ballads. It is about 40 years since he first essayed this form of literature.

Mr. William Watson has just completed the longest lyrical poem he has yet written. It is entitled "A Hymn to the Sea," and is in rhymed elegiacs.

Mr. Stanley's new book, "My Early Travels and Adventures in America and Asia," was promised by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. for the end of April.

Macmillan & Co. announce a new volume of short stories by Henry James. They will publish Professor Franklin H. Giddings's "Principles of Sociology" early in the fall.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have ready the fifth thousand of Professor Ely's "Socialism and Social Reform," and the second thousand of Professor Warner's "American Charity."

The J. B. Lippincott Co. have just published "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Vol. X of the Variorum edition of Shakespeare's plays, edited by Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., LL. D., L.H.D.

"An Experiment in Altruism," a brilliant and original story based on the new methods of philanthropy and social reform, is announced for publication by Macmillan & Co. early in May.

Professor Bedlitz has just published an edition of his French method, adapted to the needs of children. The book is illustrated, and will be followed in September by a German book on the same lines.

In the May Atlantic, Percival Lowell begins a series of papers on Mars. John Bach McMaster deals with "The Political Depravity of Our Fathers," and Paul Leicester Ford with Dr. Rush and Washington. T. R. Sullivan discusses "A Standard Theater."

J. Selwin Tait & Sons announce the publication of the first novel of the Zenda series. It is by David Malcolm and is entitled "A Fiend Incarnate." They publish also, John Strange Winter's latest work, "The Major's Favorite."

The Tennyson Memorial Committee has issued a public acknowledgment of the generous subscription received from Americans. The memorial will be inscribed, "Erected by friends in England and in America."

Mr. W. D. Howells has written an introduction for Count Tolstoy's new work of fiction Master and Man, which is published by D. Appleton & Co.

"The Story of Primitive Man" is the attractive title of the next volume in the convenient little Library of Useful Stories published by D. Appleton Co.

It is said that the demand for Hall Caine's "Manxman" shows no signs of abating. In the United States the novel reached a tenth edition some time since.

Professor Emerson's work on the history of the English language, which is in great demand, both in England and in the colonies, has already gone into its second American edition.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new work, The Story of Bessie Costrell, will run through three numbers of Scribner's Magazine, instead of two, and will not be published by Macmillan & Co., until June.

Mr. B. F. Stevens, the editor and publisher of the well-known Facsimiles of Documents in English and French Archives, has just issued "Americus Vespucius: A Critical and Documentary Review of Two Recent English Books Concerning the Navigator," by Henry Harrisse.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce, in their Riverside Literature Series, a book for higher grades of schools, containing some of the best poems of Gray and Cowper, with biographical sketches and notes. There will be, also, a prose selection, "The Treatment of His Hares," written by Cowper for The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Emperor of Germany is said to be writing an elaborate book on a military subject. It is to be published in the autumn on the anniversary of Sedan. Report says also that the first volume of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand's "Diary of My Voyage Round the World" is to be published immediately after Easter.

Miss Grace Chisholm, an Englishwoman, has taken the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Goettingen, with the express permission of the Prussian Minister of Education. The event has attracted much attention in Germany, as it seems to indicate that the Emperor has withdrawn his opposition to the admission of women to German universities.

The Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing company of Seattle announces a book on Alaska, by Miner W. Bruce, for six years special government agent there, and the founder of the United States Reindeer station at Port Clarence, Alaska. The book will contain a large map and numerous illustrations.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell is writing a book on Christina Rossetti, which will be largely a critical study based on a detailed survey of her work. The opening chapter will contain some biographical information and personal reminiscences; while subsequent chapters will be devoted respectively to her general poems, her religious poems, her books for children, and her religious prose volumes.

Macmillan & Co. announce for early publication "The Essentials of New Testament Greek," by Professor J. H. Huddleston of the Northwestern university. The object of this book is to furnish what must be known in order to read the New Testament in the original. There will be a brief introduction, dealing with how the New Testament happened to be written in Greek and that of the classical period.

G. P. Putnam's Sons' announcements include "William the Silent," by Ruth Putnam, in the Heroes of the Nations series; "Wild Flowers of the Northeastern States," by Margaret C. Whiting and Ellen Miller; "A Gender in Satin," by Rita, and "Every Day's News," by a new writer in the Incognito library; "Natural Taxation," by Thomas G. Shearman; and "Water Tramps; or The Cruise of the 'Sea Bird,'" by George H. Bartlett.

A new firm of publishers in Boston is Lamson, Wolffe & Co.; Mr. Lamson is a recent graduate of Yale, and Mr. Wolffe is yet in Harvard. They aim mainly at publishing well-made books in the lines of fiction, poetry and essays. "Uncle Sam's Church," by J. B. Bouton, is their first venture, and Dr. E. E. Hale's "If Jesus Came to Boston" their second. There is evidently room enough for the new firm in Boston.

Much interest will be felt by the public in the return of Rudyard Kipling to India. He has just agree to furnish a regular contribution to The Cosmopolitan Magazine for the coming year, beginning his work upon his return to India. India has never been critically considered by such a pen as Kipling's, and what he will write for The Cosmopolitan will attract the widest attention, both here and in England.

The Merriam company announces "The Company Doctor," a novel by Henry Edward Rood, who for nearly three years lived among Poles, Magyars, Italians, Sicilians and Slovaks, in the coal regions, along lines of railroads, etc., working with them, attending dances and funerals, taking part in strikes, and thoroughly familiarizing himself with their ideas as to citizenship, education, socialism, superstitions and so forth.

Dr. Max Nordau was born at Buda-Pesth in 1849. He is of Jewish extraction. He studied medicine, and since 1880 has practiced his profession in Paris. He has been the correspondent of the Frankfuerter Zeitung, the Vossische Keitung (the Berliner's favorite Tante Voss), and the Pester Lloyd. He has published many books, one of which, "Conventional Lies of Society," has been suppressed in Austria and Russia.

Some of the special features announced for publication during May in Harper's Weekly are: A double-page illustration by Rufus F. Zogbaum of the Naval Battle of Wei-hai-wei; Luxurious Yachting, with front and double-page illustrations by Thulstrup—the article by W. J. Henderson; Ancient New York Market Rights, by Julian Ralph; chapters in a new department entitled Life and Letters, by William Dean Howells; Diamond Cutting in America; Soldiers' Homes, a profusely illustrated supplement for Decoration Day; and, in the department of sport, The Development of the Amateur Pitcher, by A. G. Spyng; Bicycling Among the Fashionables; Bicycling in War; etc.

"Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden" is the title of a new popular book on flowers which seems to have profited by the ommissions and errors of the preceding essays in this direction. It appears that the author, Mr. F. Schuyler Mathews, is a botanist and artist as well as a writer, and his drawings have a peculiar value. Some special points of his attractive book are the illustrations of the connections between garden and wild flowers and an elaborate descriptive index showing at a glance the botanical names, seasons, and habitats of the familiar flowers. The publishers are D. Appleton & Co.

Macmillan & Co. will commence in May the publication of their Miniature Series, one number of which will appear each month. The little books will be bound in paper and will be sold at 25 cents each. The volumes announced for the coming year are: "Shakespeare's England," by William Winter; "The Friendship of Nature," by Mabel Osgood Wright; "A Trip to England," by Goldwin Smith; "From a New England Hillside," by William Potts; "The Pleasures of Life," by Sir John Lubbock; "Old Shrines and Ivy," by William Winter; "The Choice of Books," by Frederic Harrison; "Gray Days and Gold," by William Winter; "The Aims of Literary Study," by Hiram Corson, LL. D.; "The Novel—What It Is," by F. Marion Crawford; and "Amiel's Journal," translated by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Harper's Bazar will, during the month of May, publish very elegant fashion designs appropriate to the season. The Worth toilettes are both elaborate and simple, and include beautiful calling and reception gowns, house dresses, and dainty effects in costume for the early summer. Among literary features will be stories by Maria Louise Pool and Duffield Osborne; a practical series, by a practical housekeeper, on laundry work; a paper on breathing, by Lillie Hamilton French, who is again at home, and, having concluded her Mediterranean notes, will give us Mrs. Van Twiller's agreeable afternoons in New York once more; and Spectator, always popular and suggestive, will write of "The Domestic Problem," of "Visiting," and of "How to Entertain Visitors."

Perhaps the most beautiful series of pictures ever presented of the Rocky mountains will be found in a collection of 14 original paintings, executed by Thomas Moran for the May Cosmopolitan. To those who have been in the Rockies, this issue of The Cosmopolitan will be a souvenir worthy of preservation. This number contains 52 original drawings, by Thomas Moran, Oliver Herford, Dan Beard, H. M. Eaton, F. G. Attwood, F. O. Small, F. Lix, J. H. Dolph, and Rosina Emmett Sherwood, besides six reproductions of famous recent works of art, and 40 other interesting illustrations—98 in all. Though The Cosmopolitan sells for but 15 cents, probably no magazine in the world will present for May so great a number of illustrations specially designed for its pages by famous illustrators. The fiction in this number is by F. Hopkinson Smith, Gustav Kobbe, W. Clark Russell, Edgar W. Nye and T. C. Crawford.

A popular but authoritative book on birds has been needed for so long that a warm welcome awaits the "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America," by Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Ornithology. This book, which is most profusely illustrated with pictures from Nature, contains keys to the species and description of the plumage, nests, etc., of all birds found east of the Mississippi, and most of those in the extreme West. The author's position has enabled him to earn the special requirements of amateurs and beginners, and the problem of identification, either in the field or study, is reduced to its simplest form. Advance sheets of the book have been read by Professor Allen, editor of The Auk, Olive Thorne Miller, Bradford Torrey, and other ornithologists, who have welcomed and recommended the work to all amateurs and students. D. Appleton & Co. the publishers, will issue a pocket as well as a library edition.

Some time ago the professors of history in Cornell and Harvard took steps independently toward founding a quarterly review devoted to history. Some correspondence between the two universities resulted in a movement, which was joined in by several other institutions, for the founding of an "American Historical Review." A conference of historians and professors of history from the leading colleges of the country was held in New York during the recent spring recess, and it was decided to publish a quarterly modeled on the English Historical Review and the French Revue Historique, which should be the representative national publication of American historians. The magazine is to be called The American Historical Review, and each number will contain about two hundred pages of original articles, documents, book reviews, and news notes. A board of editors was selected, consisting of Professors Adams of Yale, Hart of Harvard, McMaster of Pennsylvania, Sloane of Princeton, and Morse Stephens of Cornell. It is announced that the University of Chicago will also have a representative on the editorial board. The review will be published in New York, but it has not yet been announced when the first number will appear.

A very interesting book, dealing with the history and various forms of the letters of the alphabet, will form the next volume of Macmillan & Co.'s "Ex-Libris Series." It is written by Edward F. Strange, and forms a handbook of lettering, compiled for the use of artists, designers, handicraftsmen, and students, with complete historical and practical descriptions. The treatment is both practical and popular, so that the book may afford an adequate introduction to more advanced study either by the bibliographer or the artist. A copious list of works of reference is provided. Typography receives special attention, a series of examples being provided to illustrate each phase thereof, even in its most modern developments. Another important feature is the reproduction of a large variety of applied lettering, carefully drawn from art objects of various periods and materials.

The Star Spangled Banner's Author.

Many interesting things about Francis Scott Key—the author of the Star Spangled Banner—are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained free, from the Key Monument association of Frederick City, Maryland, by sending one 2-cent stamp for postage. This association is raising funds for a suitable monument to the poet, and they suggest, that in the schools and everywhere, upon or before Flag Day (June 14), this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however, small, are asked for. Every one who loves the flag, ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

The Author of "Uncle Remus" at His Home In Atlanta.

Special Correspondence.

ATLANTA, May 6.—Joel Chandler Harris, L. L. D., or "J. C." as he is called, has just passed his eighty-fifth birthday. He is a sturdy little chap, not unlike his father in many ways. Mr. Harris has always promised his son that he could have his first big dinner on that birthday; also that he would stay at home and share it with him. At first it was thought only to have the small companions of our young friend, but Mrs. Harris, nothing daunted by her last undertaking, decided to give a luncheon to the grown up folks as well and children's party after.

The Harris home is situated at West End, Atlanta's suburb, and might be called a country home in the city. There are acres and acres of ground, all laid off in terraces, flower beds, trees of all descriptions and a fine vegetable garden. Mr. Harris has never got over his fondness for the country and will not part with an inch of his ground, nor does he like to do away with any of the trees. At present, the home is like spring itself, with the green leaves and shrubbery, balmy air and the thousands of birds that flit from bough to bough.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris is a busy man, as the world knows. When the International Congress of Cranks met in Atlanta, many of the delegates had a great curiosity to meet and see Mr. Harris. But they came away disappointed. Not one convention did he attend, and few were the people introduced. Several of them went to his office and came upon him unawares. They introduced themselves or were introduced, and were kindly invited to sit down.

"Just have a chair. I'll soon be through," said Mr. Harris. The visitor accepted the invitation. Time passed. Mr. Harris continued writing. The visitor still remained seated, and Mr. Harris kept on with his pen scratching, seemingly forgetful of the presence of his distinguished guest or guests—sometimes there were two or three.

When patience had ceased to be a virtue and an intuition told the stranger to wait no longer, then did he make a move. "Oh, are you going?" asked Mr. Harris, looking up surprised. "Come, sir, to see me again. Am sorry I am so busy today." And so the visitor left not to return.

Mr. Harris wore his Sunday clothes to the office Tuesday, so there would be no time lost in dressing when he came back at 12:30. He did not get off, as is his cus-



JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. MRS. HARRIS.

tom, in front of the house, but rode to the end of the block and came in by a side gate. Mrs. Harris had well played her part of hostess, and most of the guests had arrived. All were asking for Mr. Harris.

"It would be just like him not to come in. I know him so well," remarked a gentleman. "It's a surprise to me he ever consented to be present."

"Well, he couldn't very well get out of it," laughed Mrs. Harris. "He's been promising 'J. C.' so long, and he believes in keeping his word with the children. If you will excuse me, I'll go and see if his car is coming."

The car had come from town and gone back again, so the servant told Mrs. Harris. She walked out to the dining room, and there on the veranda saw the truant.

"Way, Mr. Harris, isn't this a nice way for a host to act? How long have you been here and come into the parlor right away" she said to him.

"Oh, Lord, no," answered he. "I'm not going in there. They'll think I'm detained down town. I'm enjoying this game now and the boys can't give me up. (He was watching two or three little fellows at their game of marbles.) I'm the umpire. No, I'm not going to stir from here. I said I'd be home for lunch, and that didn't mean I was to sit down and talk to a lot of people. Just say I'm sick, dead or anything, but"—with a wave of the hand—"I'm not going in there."

But he yielded to her persuasions—and followed her into the hall and assisted in making every one feel quite complimented and was very glad indeed to see them.

The Harris table is naturally a long one. There are five children, but it had been extended almost twice the length to accommodate the guests invited. When the guests were seated, all but Mr. Harris had something to say. He sat as meek as a mouse, not venturing to put in the smallest share to the conversation.

He seemed to enjoy the talk of others, but not once did he comment on what they were saying. With him, it was the silvery silence. He occasionally remarked to the lady next to him: "This is mighty good. What do you reckon it is?" Or: "This is the first time I ever ate anything like this. You know I don't go in society, and my wife has never been used to this kind of cooking and won't know from Adam how to fix it. I wish we had birthday undies all the time."

At 2 o'clock the guests took their departure to make room for the little folks just coming in. I forgot to say that J. C. Harris, Jr., promises to be a handsomer man than his senior member of the family. Mr. Harris is getting a new book ready for publication, to be out in early summer.

LEONORA SHEEHAN.

New Mexico has a country which grows an indigenous coppy grass. Animals will eat it and then lie asleep standing.

HE GOT THERE.

The Tale of an Anxious Traveler and a Belated Cyclone.

"Talking about cyclones," said the man in the corner, who until this moment had said nothing the whole evening but "Mine's the same," "I shall never forget a corner of its mind I ran up against some 20 years ago in Minnesota.

"I had been living in those days in a little place called Slotown, and things had been going pretty bad with me. I'd been took sick with a sort of malaria. The folks I'd been boarding with were good enough hearted in their way, but their goodness of heart was heavily handicapped by hard times and short money. They didn't want to put a sick man out of doors, but as soon as I commenced to convalesce they generally asked me, round about meal times, when I expected to go to work. Then I got telling them that I expected a man down from Hustlehurst after a job who had promised me a job any time I was loafing. Hustlehurst was a little place just about 100 miles from Slotown. This was a pure fairy tale on my part, as I wasn't acquainted with a living soul up there, but it sort of made the folks feel better, and then they left me alone, and I felt better myself. But so sure as I'd crawl back into the house after a walk of about half a square they'd always say to me, 'Seen that man from Hustlehurst?'

"One day the man I boarded with came into the house in breathless haste and said, 'There's a man from Hustlehurst down at the depot, and from the looks of him I should say he was your friend.'

"I didn't stop an instant. When I got down to the depot, I saw that the conductor had about 1½ inches left of his seed cigar, and I knew I had just a minute to make the deal. There was only one passenger leaving Slotown, so I could make no mistakes. He didn't look much like the man I'd pictured, but I wasn't particular about that. I went right up to him.

"'Say, are you the man from Hustlehurst?' I said.

"'I reckon I am,' he says, looking down at me from the car window.

"'Well,' I says, sniffing my feet, 'what about that job I've been waiting for?'

"'Been waiting long?' he says, somewhat surprised.

"'Nigh onto three months,' I says. Just then the conductor pulled the toothpick out of his cigar and threw the stub away. Time was getting short.

"'What about it?' I says, just as the train give a jerk forward.

"'What about it?' he repeats, putting his head out of the window. 'I'll expect you in Hustlehurst tomorrow night.' And the train was gone."

"Where does the cyclone come in?" asked one of his listeners as the silent man paused for another "Mine's the same."

"Just coming to it," was the reply.

"I walked back to the house," he went on as soon as "the same" had been disposed of, "and told the folks I'd got that job at Hustlehurst. Everybody looked pleased.

"'When have you got to be there?' one of them asked.

"'Tomorrow night,' I says, sort of short. I was beginning to feel independent.

"'How are you going to get there?' the woman says to me then.

"'Well, you could have knocked me down with a New England biscuit. I'd never thought of it. I didn't have a cent to my name, and I knew there wasn't a red in the house. The man was taxing his wages in groceries, times was so bad. Something had to be done, however, and I started out once more to do it. Lame as I was I walked all over the township. I don't believe there was a dollar bill in the hull county.

"I didn't sleep much that night, but I got up at daybreak. I started out again. By this time I was ready to steal the money to pay my fare, but it wasn't there to steal. The day began to go by. The last train that could get me to Hustlehurst that night left at 2 o'clock. At a quarter of I went down to the depot and waited till the train steamed off without me. Then I went out of the depot.

"I remember that the air was terribly oppressive, and I walked past the house I boarded in, tired as I was, a mile or two into the country. Everything looked dismal and dreary. There was a thick, black cloud in the sky, as dark as my feelings. As I got more despondent the cloud seemed to move up and get blacker. It looked as though it was alive. Suddenly there was a lot of blinding flashes of lightning, a crash of thunder, and I began to think something had happened. Then the trees began to bend, and the fences lay down flat. Houses and barns flew past me. I caught sight of my boarding house shooting by at the rate of 100 miles or so an hour. I had taken hold of and was clinging on to a pretty stout ash tree. I heard a wrench, felt a jerk, saw the tree coming up by the roots, and then, I reckon, I fainted."

By this time everybody looked anxious.

"When I come to," continued the silent man, "everything seemed quiet around, and bending over me was the Hustlehurst man.

"'Reckon both of this ax,' he says, 'and get to work.' I looked at him.

"'Where am I?' I says faintly.

"'Where are you?' he says after me, 'Way, in Hustlehurst, and on time. Though I didn't expect you before the last train.'

"Gentlemen, I was nearly two hours ahead of that train. And I think you'll agree with the old saying, 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.'"

"How far did you say Slotown was from Hustlehurst?" asked one of the listeners, after a deadly silence of several minutes.

"Well," replied the silent man as once more "the same" was produced, "the railroad fare is $2, and the schedule rates run, I reckon, 2 cents to the mile."—New York World.

What He Was Afraid Of.

He was from the back counties of Virginia, and he had made his first trip away from home with a lot of cattle to New York. The big city bewildered him, and he got away as soon as he could, but in an evil hour he took the advice of an acquaintance who wanted him to see all the world possible and had taken passage on a steamer down by sea to Richmond. It was all new to him, and he got to bed before he fully realized where he was. During the night the wind rose, and the ship tossed about at such a lively rate that it awakened him. He was scared, but stood it for awhile because he didn't know what else to do. At last, though, he rolled out of his berth and found his way to the deck.

"Where's the boss of this boat?" inquired he of the first officer he saw.

"He's on watch. What do you want?"

"I want to see him."

"Well, I guess I'll do. What do you want?"

"Ain't the wind blowin mighty hard?"

"Not very."

"Air we safe?"

"Perfectly."

"They ain't no danger of a tree blowin down and mashin in the roof, is they?"

The officer laughed, but he saw the man was serious.

"That's all right," he said, humoring him. "You go back to bed. We never go near the woods when the wind is blowing."

"Much obleeged, mister," responded the passenger in the most grateful way. "You see, I wuzn't shore, and it makes me kine of squirmy not knowin how it wuz in these parts. Good night," and he sought his berth once more.—Detroit Free Press.

All She Had.

One of the brightest and most charming little girls in the city is the young daughter of John Messick. She rides horseback constantly with her father and is a fine equestrienne for a child of her age. Recently while out for a gallop Mr. Messick and his daughter were stopped by a gentleman for a short conversation, during which the gentleman took from the lapel of his coat a rosebud and gave it with a great show of gallantry to little Miss Bessie. She looked the coquettish queen as she gracefully received it, but said nothing.

"Aren't you going to give the gentleman something for the rose?" her father said.

She looked up demurely, blushed a little and said, "I don't know anything to give him but a kiss."

And the gentleman took it.—Chattanooga Times.

The Coming Woman.



—New York World.

A Lost Opportunity.

"And so she rejected you? I suppose you told her you were 6 feet?"

"Yes, but what has that got to do with it?"

"Everything, my boy. You should tell her that you were 6 feet once, but that you are only 5 feet 11⅞ now. She'd have snapped you up as a bargain instanter."—Boston Transcript.

It Worried Him.

Chaplain—Have you read the death warrant to that Boston murderer?

Sheriff—I have.

Chaplain—How did he take it?

Sheriff—Very much to heart. He said that the phraseology and composition were faulty from beginning to end.—New York Herald.

Opening His Eyes.

This is the season of the year when the young man who is going to graduate from college this summer begins to wonder how many $5,000 positions will be offered to him the first month after he acquires his degree. He will know all about it before Aug. 1.

INTERESTING FACTS.

CITED BY MR. HAGERMAN ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Some Frank Statements on Demonetization by Rothschild and the London Statist and Declarations From Them —A Warning to Bigoted Goldites.



The following recently appeared in a leading New York newspaper:

"The advocates of the cause of silver, after extorting concession after concession from the nation, with the result of blocking all action which is positively hostile to the metal, may be expected to become more aggressive, and to stake their fortune upon victory or annihilation. If the friends of the gold standard are to defeat them, they must cease to hamper themselves, as they have been doing, with quixotic measures of currency and banking reform, of legal-tender funding, and of unlimited bank circulation. They must meet the issue fairly and squarely between the gold standard and the silver standard, and concentrate their efforts in winning the cause of gold."

This suggests the pertinent question, Is the so-called cause of gold to win? The lines between the contending hosts are being more closely drawn, and it will soon be a fight to the finish. Silver must win an established place in the monetary system or be annihilated as a money metal. There can be only two logical results of the fight now going on: either silver must be restored to its old place, or something else in the monetary system, or it must cease to be a money metal and the monetary needs of the world must be performed by gold alone. Rapid strides in the work of destruction have been going on in the last few years; the gold men have been having their way; and surely, if the change is for the good of mankind, we ought by this time to be experiencing some of its benefits.

For such a vast and far-reaching change in the condition of the civilized world as the sole use of gold and the destruction of silver would entail, the advocates of the change ought, in order to justify themselves, to be able to give good and sufficient reasons. Millions of people in this country think that there was no good reason for the change, and that it had its origin in the selfishness of the few very rich men who had the first "pull" on the governments, and who were wise enough to foresee how the change would benefit themselves. Probably only a few of even the very rich men in the early days of the controversy realized what the proposed change really meant or how far it was likely to extend. Some of them did, and their words come to us full of meaning.

In 1869 the French government appointed a monetary commission to consider currency questions. It took the testimony of experts, and among them was M. le Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who said:

"The actual state of things—that is to say, the simultaneous employment of the two precious metals—is satisfactory, and gives rise to no complaint. What is most needed in commerce is facility in its operations, and to-day it employs, according to its needs, sometimes gold and sometimes silver; and the partial replacement of silver by gold which has taken place in these later times has been effected without inconvenience.

"They now demand that silver should be demonetized, as, 15 years ago, they demanded that gold should be. The French government wisely refused to demonetize gold then, and it will be equally wise to refuse to demonetize silver now. In fact, whether gold or silver dominates for the time being, it is always true that the two metals concur together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and it is the general mass of the two metals combined which serves as the measure of the value of things.

"It appears to me that there are real advantages in maintaining silver in circulation, and none in its suppression, since it is now actually a part of the circulation. I should regret the demonetization of silver in its relation to our internal circulation, our commercial intercourse with other countries, and the always uncertain eventualities of the future. But I should regret it even more if our example should be followed by other nations, for that suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values without any compensation."

In the beginning of the propaganda, therefore, the greatest financier of his time said there was no good reason for the change and that the "suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values without compensation." Many other wise men of that time were of the same opinion. Were they mistaken or were they not? Do the financial writers of New York know more about the necessity for the change than Rothschild, who controlled more money and had wider experience of financial affairs than any man then living?

The fight against silver in this country really began in dead earnest with the repeal of the Sherman law. According to many writers on finance in the East, that repeal was to cure all our financial ills. With one voice these writers committed themselves to the opinion that the repeal of the Sherman law would settle our finances, restore confidence, stop gold shipments, bring a flood of gold from Europe, and put the wheels of business in motion. The whole New York Stock Exchange stood ready, with hat in hand, to catch the profits from the expected boom. Stocks went up for a few days, the wiser English unloaded a lot of securities, took the gold for them, and the boom fell with a dull thud.

Being mistaken in their diagnosis of the disease, the financial doctors then said the whole trouble was with the tariff, which needed "reforming." They had their way with that, or nearly so, and the result was another wail of disappointment. They have now discovered that the trouble is in the greenbacks. It is strange that so many men who are usually far-seeing should have been so terribly mistaken. It does seem that their many mistakes should at least make them modest in their further advice to the President and to Congress. The West and South are thoroughly convinced that the war against silver has been a great blunder—more so for this country than for any other—and that the fundamental trouble was due to the appreciation of gold caused by the partial destruction of silver. They think that the more the war against silver goes on the more it will result in lower prices, more idleness, more misery, more stagnation in business, less railroad earnings, more receivers, more strikes, more riots, and, most unfortunately of all, in a greater strain between the "gold-bug" East and the bimetallic West and South.

Probably the London Statist is the ablest and most influential organ of the gold cause published in England. Besides being able, it is honest. It advocates what it believes is best for England. It is cold-blooded, and seems to have no sentiment or feeling for any other nation, or even for the people of India or the British colonies.

The Indian mints were closed on June 26, 1893. The Statist of July 1 had an editorial from which I quote as follows. It is frank, and should help to open our eyes:

"The new policy of the Indian government is likely to intensify the appreciation of gold. We have pointed out elsewhere that the new policy is tentative and provisional, and that the most powerful member of the Herschell committee, who in fact carried the committee with him, looks forward to the adoption of gold as the standard of value; and ultimately to the accumulation of a gold reserve, while other members consider that the new policy cannot be carried out unless a gold reserve is accumulated as soon as may be. We are bound, then, to assume that by and by India will become a much larger consumer of gold. The point to bear in mind is that all the world will understand that the new policy is provisional, and that by and by India will probably endeavor to accumulate gold. That being so, all the other governments will be anxious to anticipate India, and the likelihood is that the scramble for gold will receive a new impetus. If it does, then we have to look forward to a further fall in prices, to frequent fluctuations in the value of money, and to occasional severe spasms in the money market. If the Indian government succeeds, silver, in fact, ceases to be a precious metal, and gold in the future will alone have to supply all the monetary demands of the civilized world. It follows necessarily that the value of gold must steadily rise, unless, indeed, new mines are discovered and the production is immensely increased.

"One consequence of the further appreciation of gold will be to intensify the agricultural depression all over Europe. Most of the charges on land have been fixed heretofore; they will weigh more and more heavily upon the landowners as gold rises in value—in other words, as prices decline. So again, rents will become onerous, and it will be found that the settlement of the last few years was only provisional, and that a further reduction will become necessary. Also it is evident that the burden of debt, not only upon individuals but upon governments, will be much increased. Countries like France, with an enormous debt, will feel the pinch, though France is so rich and her people so thrifty that she will be able to bear the trial. The poorer countries will see their difficulties immensely increased, and unless they fall back upon silver the number of bankrupt governments will almost certainly increase. Spain, for example, is almost bankrupt already, but her difficulties will be increased as the burden of her gold debt is augmented. It will be hardly possible for Portugal to conclude a satisfactory settlement with her bondholders. The troubles of Greece will be added to, and the trials of Italy will likewise be multiplied. Everywhere the burden of debt will necessitate increased taxation, and so will weigh very heavily upon the general population."

Up to this time India has not tried to accumulate gold, but the scramble for gold has "received a new impetus," and the increased supply of the last two years is trifling compared with the increased demand. All the great nations of Europe are increasing their hoards enormously, both for monetary and war purposes. According to the best authority, fully one-quarter of the world's stock of gold is locked up for other than commercial uses. Russia alone has $500,000,000, and makes no claim that it is to redeem paper. It is simply hoarded for whatever may turn up in the future. This surely would be bad enough for the world if silver were freely coined and in full use as money the world over, as it was 20 years ago.

The result of the reform, therefore, has been to "intensify the scramble for gold," to increase the agricultural depression, to lower prices, to deaden business, and to bring misery to all debtor and producing nations; to our own nation most of all.

Who in this country has been benefited by the change? It is doubtful if, in the broadest sense, any one has been benefited. For the last few years the world has had its first opportunity to try what the gold basis, or an approach to it, really means. What may we expect when the reform is complete and silver annihilated? It is needless to inquire who are those who have been ruined by the "reform." Millions of good men can answer that question.

But what individual, or what nation, has been benefited? Taking The Statist for authority, I answer, England. Probably it would be truer to say that the class of men whom The Statist represents has been benefited. This class is small in number, but immense in power. Those who compose it control legislation on financial questions, and, it is to be feared, are likely to continue to control it. England has had one full year of trial since the close of the mints and the repeal of the Sherman law to see what effect the gold standard has had on English interests. This is what The Statist says of it in its issue of January 19, 1895:

"The producing countries have been plunged into so much distress that they are compelled to sell at whatever price they can get, and our people are so well off that they are able to buy larger and larger quantities every year. The first consequence of this is that the working classes are exceedingly prosperous, and the foundation is being laid, in the second place, for a great increase in our trade, because merchants are laying in stocks of raw materials at exceptionally low prices. It may be objected that we lost heavily on our exports; but that is not really so. As was pointed out last week, there was a shrinkage in the actual volume of our trade. The United Kingdom has the labor, the machinery, and the capital to supply all the rest of the world with any quantity of goods it may require; but our foreign customers were too poor to buy from us on the usual scale. The exports merely confirm what the imports tell us—that the producing countries are in deep distress, and that we are growing in wealth. Of the total shrinkage in the value of our exports of forty-seven millions, seventeen millions is due to a decrease in quantity, and thirty millions to a decline in prices. Roughly, the decline in prices in the exports is half the decline in prices in the imports; or, to put it differently, we gained twice as much by buying our imports cheap as we lost, even supposing there was a loss, in selling our exports also cheap. But, as a matter of fact the loss must have been trifling, if there was any loss. The country manufactures cheap goods for all parts of the world; and cheap coarse stuffs increase in their value not very much labor; the chief item is the raw material. But in buying the raw material we gained immensely, and consequently, there was no need for very much reduction in wages."

The Statist is not wont to speak at random. If it is correct, is it probable that England will take any sincere part in an international conference to settle the currency question or to change present conditions? Englishmen were never known to forego any commercial advantage voluntarily, and it is nonsense to expect them to do so in this case. If the editor of The Statist can show his countrymen that England is profiting by the distress of the debtor nations, that will be the most potent argument that could possibly be addressed to them for the continuance of the present system. About a year and a half ago, in the famous debate on the currency question, Gladstone, in effect, not in exact words, told his countrymen that England, being the greatest creditor nation, had the debtor nations by the throat, and that she would be a fool to let go. His words had an immense influence, but many thought his mistaken and short-sighted. Now comes the ablest advocate of gold monometallism in England, after a year's actual trial, and makes the statement, based on actual trade returns for the year 1894, that she gained, by buying cheap, $300,000,000 more than she lost by selling cheap, because "the producing countries have been plunged into so much distress that they are compelled to sell at whatever price they can get."

We are under many obligations to the honest editor of The Statist for telling us the truth. It will help to dispel many illusions and, above all, the absurd notion that England will voluntarily surrender the vast advantage she possesses in being able to buy her food and raw materials at her own prices, and by means of her vast capital to hold all debtor nations in her grip.

Eastern people seem not to have the faintest idea of the profound and earnest conviction which pervades the people of the West and the South on this question. They see themselves being ruined and their property being virtually confiscated, which state of affairs they attribute to a change in the time-honored monetary policy of the world. In this change they had no voice whatever. They can see no reason for it, except what they believe to be the selfishness of those who inaugurated it. Their experience of its effects, as far as it has progressed, has been such that they are determined it shall go no further. They are waiting only for a chance to assert themselves, and that chance will come, for the first time, in 1896, if the question is not sooner settled, of which there is little hope.

The molders of public opinion should treat this question in a sober, statesmanlike, and American spirit, especially avoiding all talk of "victory or annihilation." If reasonable men do not settle it, unreasonable men will. Extremists will come to the front, and infinite harm will be done, which it will take many years to recover from.

It must not be imagined that "free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" is all that those who oppose gold monometallism will listen to. Between that and some other plan, or some other ratio, there is ample room for reasonable men on both sides to come together and exert an influence which nothing can resist. If this is not done, and if the contest is to be simply one of "victory or annihilation," depend upon it, gold monometallism will have no more chance for its life than would a proposition to annul the Declaration of Independence and restore the United States to British rule.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

HIGH 30½.

A New Experience for Old Pike's Peak Yesterday.

Born on Pike's Peak. Some people are born great and some have to achieve it. The former condition is what happened yesterday to the new born babe of Mr. and Mrs. John Taggert, who is the first child, so far as any one knows, ever born on the famous old mountain. Mr. John Taggert is the foreman of the section gang on the Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog road, and lives at the section house a mile and half above timber line and a mile from the summit. Yesterday a 10-pound boy was born at the section house. Dr. Christopher, was the attending physician and was taken up in a hurry yesterday afternoon on a special. He left the mother and child doing nicely and says that the youngster is a fine and vigorous boy who ought to live long to enjoy his distinction. The altitude at which the child was born is over 12,000 feet. Without doubt he is the only child ever born at such an altitude in this country and perhaps in the world. Mrs. Taggert has promised the train boys that they should christen the child and they have decided that his name shall be Pike's Peak Taggert. The child is a grandson of Uncle Jimmy Taggert of Green Mountain Falls, the old man eloquent of the Republican party in El Paso county.

What Meade Said.

New York, May 11.—The Tribune Friday printed an interview with Rear Admiral Meade. Among other things the Admiral is quoted as saying: "The hauling down of my flag means simply that I have been detached from the North Atlantic squadron. The salute is naval etiquette. I am detached from my squadron at my own request."

When asked why he had asked to be retired, he said bitterly: "My ideas are not in accordance with those of this administration. I am just as much disgusted with it as the people at large in this country are, and I preferred to quit rather than continue my connection with it."

"What were the causes in detail," was asked. In reply he said: "I am an American and a Union man. Those are two things that this administration cannot stand."

The Morrison Will Case.

Richmond, Ind., May 11.—At 1 o'clock to-night there was no prospect of a verdict from the jury in the Morrison case. They have been out 29 hours. Just at the end of Gen. Harrison's speech and right after the jury retired it was confidently believed that a verdict would be returned for the plaintiffs almost immediately, but now the general belief is that the jury will disagree. The statement is made that should the verdict be for the defense, the plaintiffs will at once appeal to the Supreme Court.

A suit was filed in the District court yesterday entitled M. E. DeCoursey vs. the City of Colorado Springs. He asks damages in the sum of $7,500 on account of injury to his property on Cuerfano street adjacent to the Cuerfano street viaduct.

"CASTE."

Splendid Performance of the Old Comedy.

THE WORK OF AMATEURS

A Large and Brilliant Audience Witnessed It—Regarding the Performance—Some of Those Present Last Evening.

Everybody who pretends to be in the swim in the least was at the opera house last evening when the old comedy of "Caste" was given by the Comedy club. It was a brilliant performance given by the best company of amateur performers that has ever appeared in the city. Every box in the house was occupied and the parquet and dress circle were packed. Even the balcony contained a good many people. It was a dress occasion, the ladies appearing in evening costume, and many handsome toilets were shown. There were beautiful flowers everywhere, some handsome bouquets being sent over the footlights at the close of nearly every act. It was a social time, too, for there was much visiting among the boxes during the waits. The minute the curtain went up, however, there was quiet and the actors had the closest attention of the audience. In fact they were able to hold it through their efforts to please.

The Performance.

A stranger witnessing the performance last evening without being told that the play was given by amateurs would scarcely have known the fact, and certainly not if he was a constant theatergoer. At least two or three members of the company ought to be able to find a vocation on the legitimate stage—if they happen to be hunting vocations. The old comedy needs no description. Its humor, its pathos, and its skilfully drawn characters have delighted the public for many years. That it still has the power to please is the best tribute to its merit. The performance last night was given under the direction of Mr. Charles de B. Bennet himself a most capable actor. That he is also capable as an instructor and manager, he has proved by his efforts in this line during the winter with the Comedy club. The play was splendidly staged, the settings being first class.

It is hard to make a start in beginning a notice of the actors, and the word "actors" can be used without the least hesitation. Ester Eccles is a part that the very best talent in stageland has essayed. The actors past and present who have shown in the part would have no occasion to find fault with the way Miss Alma Solly did it last evening. It calls for the heaviest work in the play and she brought to this difficult line the pose, the force and intelligence that made it effective. Everyone of the trying situations was worked up to the proper pitch without the least bit of exaggeration and absolutely void of mannerism or amateurishness.

Miss Lucy Corkhill, the Polly Eccles, is a born soubrette. She laughs naturally—a most difficult thing to do on the stage—and crys as naturally too. Better still she can make others laugh, and not at her but with her. The discrimination is necessary in describing some amateur actors. She sang and danced and laughed her way into the hearts of the big audience last evening in a most captivating manner.

Miss Edna Garstin was the Marquise De St. Maur, the cold proud aristocrat. It was most admirably done. She had the carriage, the air and the voice of the women she impersonated. Her make-up was excellent, and it was difficult to recognize that the old woman represented was a young and attractive girl in her teens.

Mr. Edwin W. Himrod played George D'Alroy in a manly and easy way. Perhaps those who have not tried it may think it is an easy thing to act such a part and to do it naturally. The best salaries paid in the dramatic profession are paid to such men as Herbert Kelcey and Charles Coghlan, who do that style of thing without blemish. That should be the best answer as to whether it is easy. Not to have spoiled it is the best tribute to Mr. Himrod.

Captain Hawtree was played by J. Perrine Barney. Some of the same comments regarding the part of D'Alroy apply to this character also. It is relieved by some lighter lines, however, of which an amateur is pretty sure to take advantage to break away from any feeling of restraint. The character was most commendably presented.

"Old" Eccles is a character that has taxed the ability of many of the best English and American comedians. It was acted last evening by Mr. Thomas C. Parrish. It was exquisite. No one who is not an artist could have done it as he did. It was finished. There was not a detail lacking. In the walk it was the drunken roll of the old sot, the voice was that known as "whisky voice." The make-up was perfect. Mr. Parrish must have had a full grasp of the character, and was able to picture it as he saw it. The most difficult situation in the whole play is the soliloquy at the side of the cradle but it was done most artistically.

J. Arthur Connell long ago proved himself a creditable comedian, but last evening he made the hit of his life as Sam Garridge. He has evidently seen the costermonger and he mixes in a plentiful supply of that gentleman's peculiarities. His walk was something to be remembered for all time. His make-up was excellent. The character was notable in its presentation on account of the detail which brought out its eccentricities. As an artistic creation it was almost up to that of Mr. Parrish.

Mr. White played a minor part acceptably, and the real live baby was a big hit.

This afternoon the play is to be repeated and another big audience will be present no doubt. The prices have been placed low enough to enable all the young folks to go.

The Audience.

As stated above the audience last evening was both a large and brilliant gathering of society people. Among well known people present were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Wills, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dickerman, Judge and Mrs. Dickenhoffer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Ehrich, Miss Ehrich, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hayes, Mrs. W. B. Faunce, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pearson, Count and Countess Pourtales, Mrs. J. O. Wolcott, of Denver, D. Chisholm, Miss S. S. Chauncey, Miss Carr, W. F. Fisher, Mr. Irving Bonbright, Mrs. W. P. Bonbright, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Parrish, Arthur Baxer, John Griswold, Walter Cash, Clarence Edsall, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Edsall, Mrs. Surroughs Edsall, Miss Huse, Professor Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Miss Holly, Mr. Crosby and family, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Armit, Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Dr. and Mrs. Solly, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Webster, Percy Hagerman, G. M. King, A. A. Carnduff, Captain and Mrs. Wildes, Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, H. K. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pastorious, Mr. and Mrs. Will Otis, Judge Lunt, Mrs. DeCoursey, the Misses DeCoursey, Dr. Brinley, Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge, E. L. Stanard, John W. Proudfit, Rev. and Mrs. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mrs. E. E. Nichols of Manitou, Miss Nichols, Ned Adams, Mrs. Hamp, Mrs. Ballou, Mrs. J. H. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Mr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Abbot, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilpin, Judge and Mrs. Kinsley, Mrs. J. F. Humphrey, the Misses Crowell, Mrs. Dr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff of New York.

A RECORD SMASHED.

Wahl Rides His Columbia Fifty Miles in Two Hours and Fifteen Minutes.

Mr. L. C. Wahl, the crack bicycle rider, yesterday succeeded in breaking a world's record. He rode 50 miles in two hours and 15 minutes. Two records were broken in the effort and Colorado Springs riders have reason to be proud of the fact.

Mr. Wahl has twice tried for the record in the past two weeks. Once he was hindered by a bad puncture and once met a strong head wind but in each try made such good time that he felt encouraged to try again. Yesterday the elements favored him as he had the wind in his favor and a down hill pull. He went north of the city four miles to where the county road crosses the Santa Fe track and made his start. This is just 50 miles from Pueblo and has been measured by eight different persons by cyclometers. He came down to the big cut north of the city, over on to Cascade as far as Dale street and then down Nevada avenue to the Pueblo road. It was 9:15 when he started and 11:30 when he reached Pueblo. Between the starting point and Huerfano street, this city, it is just four miles. This distance was run in eight minutes, or a mile every two minutes. This in itself was a record breaker on the road.

The run to Pueblo was made without a hitch excepting that once he had to carry his wheel over a creek for 150 yards. He rode a model forty Columbia. The arrival was made in Pueblo at 11:30. The world's record for a 50-mile run on open roads was thereby reduced 12 minutes and a fraction. It was heretofore held by Linton of England, whose time was 2 hours and 27½ seconds. The American record, held by Kembler of Ashbury park, was two hours and a half.

The time was taken at the start by S. Ben Smith, Charles E. Taylor and E. J. Smith, Jr., of this city. At Huerfano street it was taken by H. Weber, L. A. Pease, and W. H. Wahl. At Pueblo the timers were G. T. Nash, Fred L. Howes, Ray Covert and James Story, all responsible men and most of them L. A. W. men. The run was done under the rules of the Century Road club. The run was made without pacers, which in itself is remarkable.

Mr. Wahl came to this city some two months ago to engage in the bicycle business with his brother. He came from Washington and in the East had done some fast riding. He held the American record for 24 hours continuous riding twice, the last record being 297¼ miles. He also held the American record for 10 and 20 miles. The best record he ever made was in a run between Baltimore and Washington, which was made in 2:45. Since coming here he broke the record between this city and Manitou, riding the six miles in 13 minutes and 45 seconds. Wahl is 29 years of age and weighs 135 pounds.

BOULDER WON.

But for an Accident Things Would Have Been Different.

Special to The Gazette:

Boulder, May 10—In the Inter-Collegiate baseball game between the teams of Colorado College and the University of Colorado, the latter won by a score of 14 to 9.

The College went to bat first and ran up a score of two. Boulder followed and repeated the dose, leaving the first inning at two all.

Both teams were playing a steady game in the field and the second, third and first half of the fourth were played without any addition to the score. In the last half of the fourth Boulder knocked out two runs and the inning ended 4 to 2 in favor of Boulder.

The College followed this up with one run in the first half of the fifth and sent the Boulder boys in the field again without allowing them to score. The game became very exciting at this point, the teams being within one run of each other. The College went into bat again but the university gave them tit for tat and did not let them score but added one more to their total when their turn came. This made the total 5 to 3 in favor of Boulder.

At the beginning of the seventh the Spa boys hit out better and scored up a couple of runs. The score was then 5 all with Boulder still at bat. It was in this inning that Packard was badly hit on the back of the right hand. He was striking at the time and was struck by a pitched ball. The result was worse than at first anticipated. He lost all control of the ball when he went to pitch and Boulder scored 8 runs in the inning, making the score 13 to 5 in their favor.

Nothing daunted, the College boys hit out well in the first half of the eighth and reduced the advantage by four runs. When Boulder went to bat Ehrich was placed in the box and they scored one run off him. The fielding in this inning was particularly good or the score would have been greater. The first man made a clean hit in the field but was only able to secure one base through it. The second man also made a big hit and it was thought to be perfectly safe but Hawkes made a fine catch, and a double play. It was the finest piece of work of the day. This brought the score up to 9 to 14 and it stood good to the end of the game as the College did not score any when they went to bat and Boulder did not take their half inning.

The game was a most exciting one, up to the seventh inning when the unfortunate accident happened to Packard. It was witnessed by a fairly large crowd and though the weather was threatening all day it held out good and was very favorable for ball playing.

During the game Ingram, the Boulder pitcher struck out 14 men and Packard three. Boulder made two home runs and the College none. One of Boulder's home runs was due to Gillett misjudging the ball and allowing it to fly over his head. The best players on the Springs team were Hawkes, Murdoch and Bayley.

Colo. Springs .....2 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 0—9
Boulder .....2 0 0 2 0 1 8 1 x—14

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, William Hall, grantor, did by deed of trust dated March 19th, 1891, and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the County of El Paso Colorado, on the twentieth day of March, 1891, in book 75, at page 499, convey to William P. Bonbright, as trustee, the following described property, situate in said El Paso County, to-wit:

Lots 21 and 22 in Hewett's Addition to Colorado Springs, Colorado; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of said grantor's certain promissory note, dated March first, 1891, for the principal sum of one thousand seven hundred ($1,700.00) dollars payable to the order of J. Irvine Scott on the first day of March, 1896, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8 per cent.) per cent. per annum from the date thereof, payable semi-annually on the first day of September and March in each year; and,

Whereas, said trust deed provides that in case of default in the payment of principal or interest of said promissory note, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or of a breach of any covenant or agreement in said deed contained on the part of said grantor, then the whole of said principal sum and interest thereon to the time of sale may at once at the option of the legal holder of said note become due and payable, and the trustee shall on the application of the legal holder of said note sell and dispose of said premises at public auction in the manner, on the notice and at the place in said trust deed described—reference to which is hereby made for greater certainty—for the purpose of paying said note and all the interest due thereon to time of sale, together with all costs and expenses of this trust as in said deed provided; and

Whereas, said trust deed further provides that in case of the default, resignation, removal from Colorado, refusal, failure or inability of said William P. Bonbright to act as trustee, then the then acting Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, shall be his successor in trust, with all the title, power and authority of said trustee; and

Whereas, the said trustee named in said trust deed is unable to act as trustee on account of his temporary absence from the State, and by reason thereof the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, has become his successor in trust; and

Whereas, default has been made and still continues in the payment of the semi-annual interest due March 1st, 1895, upon said note and by reason of said default the legal holder thereof has exercised said option and declared the whole of said indebtedness due and payable and has applied in writing to the undersigned successor in trust to sell and dispose of said premises as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of said El Paso county, as successor in trust as aforesaid, by reason of the premises and by virtue of the power and authority vested in the undersigned successor in trust, by said trust deed, will on Wednesday the twenty-second day of May, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell and dispose of the above described property and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption therein of the said William Hall, his heirs and assigns, at public auction at the office of the County Clerk in the county of El Paso, Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said principal note and all interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note up to the time of sale, after first paying out of the proceeds of said sale all costs and expenses of this trust as in said deed of trust provided. Said sale will be subject to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments due on said property.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 18, 1895.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

First insertion April 18, 1895.
Last insertion May 16, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine and 25-100 dollars, ($189.25), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Wm. Roach in favor of T. R. Countryman, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Wm. Roach, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Seven-eighths (⅞) of the "Bland" lode mining claim and the "Bland No. 2" lode mining claim, being sur. No. 8432, also one-half of the Caribou lode mining claim and 5-24 of the "Annie Mooney" lode mining claim, being sur. No. 9026, all of said claims being situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Wm. Roach, in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 10th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 13th day of April, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
H. A. DAY, Attorney.
Date of first publication April 18, 1895.
Date of last publication May 9, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, late of the County of Essex in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1895, on the last Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 16th day of April, A. D. 1895.

FREDERICK H. GAY,
Administrator with the will annexed.
First publication April 18, 1895.
Last publication May 16, 1895.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

SILVER BOOM.

Congressman Bland at the Coliseum Last Night.

500 PEOPLE HEAR HIM

He Gave a Historical Sketch of the Fight for the White Metal in Congress—The Greatest Battle of All is Now On.

Hon. Richard P. Bland of Missouri, the famous leader of the silver forces in Congress for the past 20 years, lectured at the Coliseum last evening and was most warmly received by the people of Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Bland arrived yesterday afternoon and were met by Mayor Plumb and Secretary Buckman of the Chamber of Commerce. They were taken to The Antlers hotel where they are guests of the management during their stay. To-day Mr. Bland will open the new Board of Trade and later will take a trip to Pike's Peak. Mr. Bland is not very well and said after his speech last evening that it made him dizzy to talk. They leave tomorrow for Pueblo where he speaks in the evening.

An audience of about 500 people assembled at the Coliseum last evening to hear Mr. Bland. The crowd would have filled almost any other building in the city but looked small in the big Coliseum. It was a representative crowd for all classes of people were there, the working man and his wife and the rich men and their wives in goodly number, old men and school boys. It was about 8:30 when Mr. Bland began speaking and he only spoke for an hour as he was not well. Mr. Bland is a medium sized man with a beard turning gray and is getting slightly bald. His voice was quite husky at times last night owing to his illness and he spoke slowly.

Judge H. G. Lunt of the District court introduced the speaker in few words. He referred to the interest of the people in the silver question and that we have often been surprised to find who were our friends and who our enemies in the cause. The speaker of the evening, however, was an early and all time friend of silver.

The subject of the lecture was "Twenty Years' Battle for Silver and the Fight Yet to Come." Mr. Bland recognized the fact that the people of this section need no arguments for the cause and devoted his time to a historical review of the silver legislation in Congress for the past score of years. He said that he was not here as a missionary, but to study the resources of the country and recuperate his health. Mr. Bland first spoke of the demonetization act which was passed by the Forty-second Congress but did not go into a history of the way it was put through further than to describe the bill. He entered Congress the next year. In the Forty-third Congress no reference was made to silver legislation but what were known as the inflation and resumption acts were under debate. It was in the Forty-fourth Congress that the first silver bill was presented. He presented a bill for the restoration of silver in the Forty-fourth and again in the Forty-fifth Congresses. Mr. Bland incidentally remarked that he looks on talk of an international agreement as a lawyer does when he makes a motion in court for a continuance. The Bland-Allison act came in the Forty-sixth Congress and under it were coined three hundred millions in silver. Wall street began its real campaign against silver as soon as Cleveland was elected the first time. He said that we really accumulated gold in this country during the years that the Bland act was in force. In the Forty-ninth Congress came the great struggle to repeal the act. There was no more silver legislation until the Fifty-first Congress when what is known as the Sherman act. Mr. Bland stated his objections to the bill made at time and which proved that he was right later. The next great silver fight was over the repeal of the Sherman act in 1893. The repeal of the act has resulted in a contraction of the currency just as the anti-repealers predicted.

Mr. Bland went into a discussion of the statement that we would become Mexicanized if we tried to coin silver alone and showed that France had done it and that we can too. "God forbid," he said, "that the American people ever be dominated by the Rothschilds." The are aroused now as never before. Money he declared is a tool and we must have it to work with.

Mr. Bland appealed to the American people by saying "Has it come to this that the Shylocks can threaten your commerce if you legislate contrary to their interests." No people can maintain their freedom when a few men in Congress can manipulate affairs. In speaking of the movement for silver Mr. Bland said that it has assumed terrible proportions. In Illinois the prairies are on fire. You might think yourself in a mining camp if you went back into Missouri just now. In the political future the question is a paramount one. He does not favor sectionalism, but when one section attempts to dictate a policy inimical to the best interests of the rest it is time to draw sectional lines. Other issues have for a time been obscuring the view, but the question is going to be settled now and not against silver.

The audience was well pleased and frequently applauded the speaker. It was apparent to all, however, that he was speaking under great difficulties.

HONOR TO BLAND.

Presented With Appropriately Engraved Silver Plate By the Women's Clubs.

Denver, May 13.—The Hon. R. P. Bland was tendered a reception to-night at the Brown Palace hotel by the Women's Republican clubs, and citizens of Denver. The rotunda was most elaborately decorated with flowers and flags. Over the speaker's stand a design in white flowers appeared: "Colorado Women."

Mrs. H. B. Stephens, president of the Women's league presided and introduced Governor McIntire, who welcomed Mr. Bland on behalf of the citizens of the silver State.

Mr. Bland replying briefly said in part: "There are certain occasions when language fails and this is one of them. The silver question is now uppermost in the minds of our citizens. The great question with us is whether we are to remain a free people, or be controlled by the money lenders, who continually tell us 'We must have confidence.' We know too well what that confidence means.

"I have the honor to come from the Mississippi valley, where we are affected equally with you in the depression caused by the demonetization of silver, but a brighter day is dawning, the cause of silver is traveling eastward, until the gold bug is beginning to hide himself in seclusion."

Hon. Caldwell Yeaman welcomed Mr. Bland on behalf of the Women's Republican clubs.

He said their welcome had a peculiar significance since the women of Colorado were equipped with the ballot and had been freed from the fetters which bind their sisters in other States.

Mrs. Julia Webber, of the Women's clubs, then in an appropriate speech presented Mr. Bland with a silver souvenir plate handsomely engraved with the coat of arms of Colorado, a representation of a silver mine and the words: "The Women's Republican clubs to the Hon. R. P. Bland, in appreciation of his noble fight for silver."

After Bland's reply, thanking them again and again, he shook hands with the throng of men and women present.

"Around the World."

Mr. W. E. Godfrey, who for several years past has been doing newspaper work in Colorado, was in town a few hours yesterday, in the interest of "Around the World," a journal to be published once in different cities and towns of the United States until after the next Presidential campaign, in the interest of Colorado's industries and resources and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Godfrey's project is endorsed by many of Denver's best-known men. Mr. T. A. Williams, advertising manager of Around the World, will remain in the city a few days in the interest of this unique journal.

District Court.

Following was the business in the First division yesterday:

The venire for the petit jury was returned.

In the matter of the assignment of the Butterfield Hotel company the finding of the court was in favor of D. J. Moynahan in the sum of $600.

A. W. Van Houten was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty. Set for May 27 and processes for five witnesses allowed.

People vs. Salter, set for May 22 and Judge Gunnell appointed to defend.

People vs. Ole Loe and H. Williams, charged with robbing Patsey Morris at Colorado City of his gold watch. The trial took most of the day, Mr. Blackmer and Mr. Foster prosecuting and J. K. Goudy and George Musser defending. The case will be concluded to-day.

School Board Organized.

The school board met on Monday and organized for work for the year by the election of Mr. A. Hemenway as president and John Green, secretary.

Committees were appointed by the president as follows:

Auditing and Finance—A Matthews and A. Hemenway.

Building and Grounds—J. F. Humphrey and J. A. Leech.

Teachers and Salaries—Jas. B. Gregg, A. Hemenway and A. Matthews.

Text Books and Course of Study—Jas. B. Gregg and J. F. Humphrey.

Rules, Regulations and Discipline—J. F. Humphrey and J. A. Leech.

Janitors, Supplies and Fuel—J. A. Leech and A. Matthews.

G. A. R.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention Begins in New York City.

New York, May 14.—The 16th annual convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association began this morning in the big banquet hall of Delmonico's. More than 400 delegates registered yesterday at the headquarters of the convention.

President Thayer called the meeting to order at 10:30 o'clock at which he made a speech. He spoke feelingly of the death of James W. Scott and Mr. Herbert M. Kingsley of Chicago.

The report of the secretary and treasurer was then read. The following is the report of the treasurer: Receipts from May 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895, $35,752; mortuary fund, $26,564; balance on hand, $6,080. Membership May 1, 1894, 1,014; admitted 221; total membership, 1,235. Total amount paid in benefits since organization, $263,546.

Jewett Wilcox of Chicago then moved an amendment increasing the death benefit from $1,200 to $1,500. This was unanimously adopted.

Benjamin H. Yard of Spring Lake, N. J., was elected president and George W. Lynch, manager of the Hotel Florence, San Diego Cal., was elected first vice president. The election of the other vice presidents was left to the meeting of the board of directors to be held in Chicago. Walter Barnes of Chicago was unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer.

The following board of directors was then elected: Charles Hilton, L. E. Howard, Jewett Wilcox, F. W. Rice, E. S. Pinney, H. J. Bohm, W. H. Worsh and G. D. Sherman. They are all from Chicago. Los Angeles, Cal., was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention.

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Five Men Killed and Three Fatally Injured.

Bradford, Pa., May 14.—A special to The Era from Coudersport, Pa., says: "This morning at 9 o'clock a terrible explosion occurred at West Bingham, Potter county, six miles northwest of Ulysses and 12 miles south of Wellsville. The eight-horse power boiler which furnished energy in the large saw mill belonging to Peck, Haskell & Cobb, exploded with terrific force, wrecking the mill and instantly killing five men and fatally injuring three others. These are the victims: Dead—Claude English, James Mowers, Lyman C. Perry, Eugene Merrick, Chas. Grover. Fatally injured—John DeGrole, Albert Gridley, Caleb Converse. G. Johnson was badly injured.

"All were married except DeGrole. Gridley had a leg and arm blown off and is dying. Converse was also frightfully scalded, the skin and flesh being parboiled in various parts of his body. The other victims were frightfully mangled and scalded, and some of them were hurled a considerable distance.

"The cause of the explosion will never be known. The boiler was supposed to have been in good condition and strong enough to do its work. It is likely the water had been allowed to run down and a fresh supply turned on, thus producing a pressure which the boiler could not withstand.

Rio Grande to Glenwood Springs and return $6; Salt Lake and return $15; good 90 days; stop overs allowed; two daily trains.

Eight of a Kind Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

G. A. R.

STATE CONVOCATION NOW IN SESSION AT PUEBLO.

There Was a Parade Yesterday and Flag Presentation at the Washington School—Synopsis of the Speeches and Other News.

The State Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics is now in session in this city. There are about 40 delegates here as representatives in the council. There are 19 lodges of the order in the State and each is entitled to two delegates. It is estimated that there are some 1300 members of the order in Colorado and about 300,000 in the United States. The order was established in this country about the year 1857 and in late years has had a very rapid growth. It takes great interest in the schools and has been able to accomplish a great deal in the way of legislation for the schools, in procuring legislation regarding the use of the flag and in regard to immigration.

The State council was called to order yesterday afternoon in Knights of Honor hall and after hearing the reports of officers and committees and the appointment of special committees adjourned until to-day. Among those present from out of the city are John J. Reese of Trinidad, State councilor, Joseph Powell of Denver, vice councilor, John C. Shearing of Denver, national vice councilor, Thomas Atkinson of Denver, treasurer, and C. H. Peters, secretary.

The Parade.

The parade was formed promptly at 11 o'clock and marched to the Ft. Worth depot, where it was learned that the Denver excursion would be an hour late in arriving. The paraders waited patiently until nearly noon. The parade was quite imposing and was formed in the order as announced yesterday. Captain Gathright and a platoon of police came first and were followed by the band. Then came the chief marshal of the day, Mr. Howard Logan, and assistants, X. E. McMillan, Ed Bodfish, C. P. Mills and George Bodfish. All rode white horses. Following these were the High School cadets with a good turnout. Then came the Mayor, school board and speakers in carriages. The Juniors came last, marching in goodly numbers and wearing their red, white and blue collars.

The Denver visitors numbered about 200 as expected. After they had taken places in line the march was continued to the Washington school, where the flag presentation took place.

Presentation Exercises.

In front of the school a flag-staff of cast iron has been put in place by E. S. Bumstead & Co. It is 60 feet high. The new flag is 10 feet in length and somewhat large for the staff. The teachers and school children of the Washington and Bristol schools were arranged about the pole and a goodly crowd of citizens were present and stood back of them.

All of the exercises were brief and simple and calculated to interest the children. Even Judge Morris, the chief speaker, cut his remarks down to a very few minutes so as not to tire them, as they had to stand in the sun. The speaking took place from the steps in front.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Conwell and then the children sang "The Red, White and Blue."

Mayor Plumb, in welcoming the visitors, simply referred to the patriotic orders as appealing to the people greatly and declared that the J. O. U. A. M. is among the best of these. He did them welcome.

Grand Counselor Reese of Trinidad responded almost as briefly. He said that the exercises were a pleasant surprise and on behalf of the members of the order he accepted the attention with thanks. He then introduced Judge Morris.

Judge Morris proceeded to make an eloquent and patriotic address. He first spoke of what the flag stands for and thought that it appealed to us more than the eloquence of tongue or pen. He said that they tell him that our country is as yet a problem, but he does not believe it. Liberty, patriotism and equality must have a home somewhere. Let us then give them a good home here. To the teachers he said, teach the children of the flag, tell them its history and the noble deeds done under its folds. He would have them taught of Washington and his country. Unless the school system does that it fails. In addressing the young people he told them to ask their teachers about these things and to gain an interest in it. In presenting the flag, he addressed the board and closed with an eloquent peroration.

Just at that moment the flag was run up and as its folds responded to the breeze and the red, white and blue flashed in the sunlight, a big cheer went up.

Dr. James B. Gregg, D.D., on behalf of the board, responded. He thought there is no passion stronger than that of patriotism and briefly traced it through history. It manifests itself early in a child and seems to be instinctive. He believes it a proper thing for us to quicken it by every means. In this connection he spoke of the foreign immigrants who must be taught to know of the country and who so quickly come to understand our feelings. He is glad to know that of the five members of the school board, two fought for the old flag. While he is proud of the State where he was born he is prouder of Colorado for nowhere does the flag seem to come nearer the heavens and nowhere does patriotism manifest itself more. We should be thankful that we can dwell in such a commonwealth, and as a fitting ending he recited the words of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The prettiest part of the ceremony came next, when the school children reverently saluted the flag. Three cheers were proposed and given for the flag with a will. The band played and after the benediction the crowd dispersed.

The line of march was again taken up and the visitors escorted to the lodge-room on Nevada avenue.

The Ball and Reception.

The members of Duquesne council No. 12, gave a ball and reception last evening in honor of the visiting delegates. It was given in Durfee hall and was very largely attended. At least 150 couples were in the grand march. The room had been handsomely decorated with bunting in the national colors and the initials were displayed conspicuously in the colors. In the room also was the handsome new banner carried in the parade yesterday. This is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, who made it for them as a gift. The music was by the Barnes orchestra and Charles Berrey called. A very nice programme was arranged for the occasion composed of 20 numbers. The following were the committees in charge:

Reception—Wm. J. Mathews, L. H. McDill, T. L. Stanley, Harry Loesch, M. D. Brinley.

Floor—C. E. Knight, George Moore, Guy Barsett, C. O. Malone, B. B. McReynolds, James Stum.

Arrangements—R. R. McLain, J. C. Stuart, A. F. Colvin, C. E. Knight, C. P. Mills.

OUTSIDE THE PALE.

The "Honest Money" League Must Leave the Ranks of the Chicago Democracy.

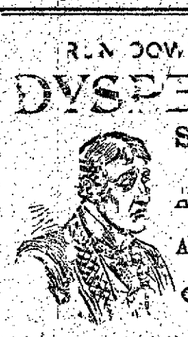
Chicago, May 14.—It is learned from an authoritive source that the leaders in the free coinage movement within the Democratic party of Illinois who possess the machinery in the State and Cook county, intend to read out of that party every man who does not subscribe to the doctrine of free coinage of silver. The plan is to be put into execution as soon as the State convention at Springfield has adopted a free silver platform and made it one of the cardinal principles of the party. The State and Cook county central committee are to be reorganized on these lines. This will be done to give the silver Democrats exclusive control of the organization which will dictate at primaries and conventions in county, city and State. It is also proposed by this means to make sure of sending a solid free silver delegation to the next national convention. The members of the honest money league are to be driven outside the pale.

Salt Lake City Convention.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 14.—Salt Lake is gaily decorated with flags and bunting to-day in honor of the silver convention which opens its three days' session in the great Mormon Tabernacle at noon tomorrow. The hotels are filling up with arrivals of distinguished Westerners, including several Governors, Congressmen and many bankers.

The proceedings open with a parade on the main streets in the morning, concluding at the tabernacle, where day sessions will be held. Governor Rickards of Montana, who called the convention, will arrive to-morrow; Governor McConnell of Idaho and ex-Governor Thompson of Oregon are already here. Crowds of women were in attendance at to-day's session of the National Woman's Suffrage convention, and were so great that an adjournment had to be taken to the large Mormon assembly hall, or temple block.

The main addresses were delivered by Rev. Anna Shaw, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Bradford of Denver and Miss Richards, Dr. Ferguson and Mrs. Cannon, Salt Lake. Legislators and Governors of Eastern States antagonistic to female suffrage, were sharply berated and warm congratulations showered on the constitutional convention of Utah and Idaho, which had the courage to give women justice. Miss Anthony said she had no fear that the constitution would be defeated at the polls or that Grover Cleveland would withhold his approval. Extended reports were received of organizations of the women throughout the territory.



"For fifteen years, I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

AYER'S PILLS

Received Highest Awards

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

WEAKNESS



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.



18-22 W. Huerfano St

Castings:

WIRE AND IRON FENCES

And a general line of plain and ornamental Iron Work.

Machine, Boiler and General Repair Works.

Belting, Shafting, Hangers, Boilers, Engines.

HASSELTINE IRON WORKS.

Mr. Joseph Seubert of Denver has arrived in the city with a force of men and has begun work laying the cement pavements and cellar floors in the new Washington school. It will require about 7000 feet of cement work. The work was started yesterday.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation; 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

About 12:30 last evening fire box 43 called the department to the barn in the rear of 323 South Nevada, which partly burned on Monday. The building was again on fire from some cause, but had not got a good start. It was quickly extinguished by the use of the chemical.

"Ten people out of a dozen are invalids," says a recent medical authority. At least eight out of these 10, it is safe to allow, are suffering from some form of blood-disease which a persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would be sure to cure. Then don't be an invalid.

There was a small cyclone up near the Athletic park yesterday. A gust of wind in the shape of a whirlwind struck Mr. E. F. Welles's barn and tore the roof off, carrying it away some distance.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

One of the best evidences that Ayer's Hair Vigor is an article of exceptional merit is the fact that the demand for it is constantly increasing. No one who uses this incomparable dressing thinks of trying any other preparation for the hair.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, David Copeland and Amanda L. Copeland of El Paso county, Colorado, by their certain deed of trust dated June 1, A. D. 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1893, in book 133 on page 28 thereof, did convey to B. K. Walker, as trustee, the following described real estate situated in said El Paso county, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section nine, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section nine, and the southwest quarter of section ten, all in township thirteen, south of range seventy west; also the northwest quarter of section fourteen, in township thirteen, south of range seventy-one west of the 6th p. m., containing 480 acres by the government survey thereof, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of said grantors' promissory note dated June 1st, 1893, for the principal sum of six hundred dollars payable to the order of Mary L. Bailey with interest thereon at the rate of nine (9) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of December and June in each year accompanied with ten coupons or interest notes for said interest, bearing interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from maturity until paid. And whereas said trust deed provides that in case default is made in the payment of principal or interest of said promissory note or any part thereof according to the tenor and effect of said main note and coupons, or of a breach of any covenant or agreement contained in said deed on the part of said grantors, then the whole of said principal sum and interest thereon to the time of sale may at once at the option of the legal holder of said note become due and payable, and the trustee shall on the application of the legal holder of said note sell and dispose of said premises and appurtenances at public auction in the manner, on the notice and at the place in said trust deed described (reference to which is hereby made for greater certainty) for the purpose of paying said note and all the interest due thereon to the time of sale, together with all costs and expences of this trust as in said deed provided; and whereas default has been made and still continues in the payment of the 1894 taxes on said premises and in the payment of the semi-annual interest due December 1st, 1894, upon said note as represented by third coupon thereof, and by reason of said default the legal holder thereof has exercised said option and declared the whole of said indebtedness due and payable, and requested the undersigned to close said trust as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned B. K. Walker, trustee as aforesaid, by reason of the premises and by virtue of the power and authority vested in the undersigned by said trust deed will on Saturday, the sixth day of June, 1895, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of that day sell and dispose of the above described property and all the right, title, interest, benefit and equity of redemption therein of the said David Copeland and Amanda L. Copeland, their heirs and assigns, at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Colorado Springs, Colo., for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said principal note and all interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note and coupons thereto attached up to the time sale, after first paying out of the proceeds of said sale all costs and expenses of this trust as in said deed of trust provided. Said sale will be subject to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments due on said property.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 6th, 1895.

B. K. WALKER, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Wheras, Stewart Armstrong, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 73, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered three (3), Ivywild, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $2.10 and nine for the sum of $7.50 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1, and September 1, in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and on March 1, 1895, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of three of said notes of $7.50 each due respectively on March 1 and September 1, 1894, and on March 1, 1895, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but are still due and unpaid, and,

Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said three notes of $7.50 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Stewart Armstrong, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 12th day of April, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.

Date of first publication April 18, 1895.
Date of last publication May 16, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary L. Palmer, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary L. Palmer, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said County, at the court-house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1895, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 7th day of May, A. D. 1895.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,
Administrator.

Date first publication May 9, 1895.
Date last publication June 6, 1895.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George G. Gallagher, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George G. Gallagher, late of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the court-house in Colorado Springs, at the May term, on the 4th Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Sated the 30th day of April, A. D. 1895.

WILLIAM V. WEARE,
Executor.

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